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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

GERMAN ARMIES UNITED.

Frederick William and Frederick Charles Form a Junction West of Metz.

Movement of Troops to the Front Incessant.

GENERAL STEINMETZ HEAVILY REINFORCED.

Bazaine Cuts His Way Through the Prussian Lines.

His Line of Retreat to Montmedy.

BAZAINE REINFORCED BY MACMAHON.

Bombardment of Strasburg Ineffectual

Kehl Destroyed by French Shells.

Large Force Moving Against Metz.

Actual Situation and Prospect at Paris.

French View of Affaire in the Field.

Rumors in London of a French Victory.

Wells Poisoned by French Peasants in Alsace.

Intervention of the Great Powers Considered Certain.

French Army at Chalons Joining Bazaine West of Metz.

Crown Prince's Army Also Marching from Chalons to the West of Metz.

No Success Until Napoleon and Louis Leave Things Alone.

TROUBLE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF

A NEW ADMINISTRATION POSSIBLE

Great Depression at the Headquarters of the French Army.

On What Terms Prussia will Make Peace.

Reorganization of German Armies.

Question of the Hohenzollern Candidature Revived in Spain.

Prim in Favor of a Plebiscitum on the Subject.

ENGLAND.

Junction Formed by Princes Frederick William and Frederick Charles.

LONDON, August 23.—It is reported that the armies of the Royal Prince and Prince Frederick Charles have formed a junction west-ward of Metz.

Reinforcements Pushing Forward.

The movement of troops to the front, is incessant. Another large portion of the northern army is on the way to re-inforce Steinmetz.

French Army of Chalons Marched to Join Bazaine West of Metz.

Special to the Evening Telegram.]

LONDON, August 23.—Private advices assert that the French army at Chalons has taken the direction of Thionville, in a desperate effort to effect a junction with Bazaine, escaping the Crown Prince and passing the main German army to the north of Verdun.

The Choice of Two Evils.

MacMahon is driven to the choice of two evils: Either to leave the road to Paris open to the Crown Prince, or by holding it to sacrifice Bazaine's army.

The Military Situation at Present.

LONDON, August 23, 9 P. M.—The German dispatches to-day are meagre, but from them we gather that the military situation is as follows: The Twelfth Prussian corps is now between Metz and Thionville, and serves to keep up the communication between Prince Frederick Charles and Steinmetz. The fortress of Metz is inclosed on all sides. Communication between Chalons and Paris is cut off. The headquarters of the Crown Prince are at Bar Le Duc. MacMahon and Failley are still retreating to cover Paris.

Prussia's Terms for Peace.

The following statement from a semi-official source, foreshadows the demands likely to be made by the Prussians, in case of a successful termination of the war: The time arrives when Germany must be freed from French interference and menace, and have a long period of unbroken peace. A mere change of dynasty in France would not be sufficient to insure this, for the next sovereign would seek as soon as possible, to recover the lost military prestige of France, and the burden of an armed peace would be perpetual. Suppose France should issue from the struggle with strength unimpaired, and with her strongholds, where she menaces the valley of the Rhine and the Palatinate intact; the war from which the incapacity of French Generals and the bravery of the German army has delivered us will be renewed. There can be no trustworthy peace. Not thus must this costly struggle terminate. We will only resign our arms when we have been guaranteed security against a fresh contest whenever it may suit the political necessities of a French ruler to resume it.

The Affair at Longueville—Napoleon's Narrow Escape.

LONDON, August 23.—A special correspondent from Chalons, says: From the officers of the Cent Gardes I have learned further details of the affair at Longueville. The last was in fact the beginning of a series of engagements which extended with intervals of three days. On Sunday afternoon the Emperor with an escort composed of the Cent Gardes, Empress Dragoons, and Gens d'Armes Gardes, left Metz and reached Longueville, Le Metz, whites must not be confounded with Longueville near St. Avold. At Longueville the Emperor and household encamped for the night. Early on Monday morning they were awakened by cannon shot. Rushing out of their tents, they beheld shells falling all around the encampment. The escort instantly mounted and the Emperor tumbled himself into his carriage in haste.

Meanwhile the Prussian reconnoissance which had caused the alarm, was easily driven back, and the imperial carriage, surrounded by a strong guard, made its way through Gravelotte towards Conflans, thence, the next morning, from Conflans to Verdun. The escort was without food, except what they could glean by the way from Metz. The Emperor and escort had no notion what peril they ran until afterwards, but they had actually passed through one edge of the Prussian lines. As before stated, the Emperor was only too glad to find a third-class carriage at Verdun, in which to pursue his way to Chalons. An officer approached him at St. Helene, to say, "Sire, you must be fatigued." "Yes, indeed," answered the Emperor, "and hungry as well."

When the Emperor left Paris, three long trains hardly sufficed to transport his carriage, furniture and equipage of all sorts. I saw the Emperor this morning and he is incredibly altered, looking not only much older, but blotched and puffy, and moves about with the air of one quite helpless.

Paris in Communication with the South.

No doubt is entertained as to the capability of the people of Paris to keep open communication with cities south. If the siege be attempted the government of France will be transferred to Marseilles. If such a contingency occurs Gen. Trochu will remain in charge of the government at Paris.

Bazaine's Sorties from Metz.

A Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that Bazaine succeeded in cutting his way through the enemy's lines and retreated upon Montmedy, by the way of Oumetz and Longwy.

Heavy Force Moving on Metz.

A special correspondent, writing from Herny, the King's headquarters, on the 14th, says: The Ninth army corps, which encamped there till this morning, has moved on Metz. The Fourth corps, comprising at least 208,000 men, are already near that fortress. The orders of the King respecting the inviolability of private property are most stringently executed. In two cases known to me the offenders have been examined by the King's aid de camp and promptly punished.

The Actual Situation and Prospect at Paris.

The following extract from a private letter, dated Sunday, written by a correspondent, long a resident in Paris, gives a trustworthy account of the actual situation and prospect at the French Capital: Trochu's first and second addresses to the Parisians and his first to the troops, mark the extent and rapidity of the political transformation we are undergoing, while the personal elements of the provisional anonymous government show that transformation must go much further before reformation begins.

The Republicans do not care to push things much faster than they are going. At least they do not want to declare a republic. The nearest conclusion reached on last Friday, by about one hundred Republicans, consisting of members of the left, journalists and others was to wait and watch the growing chances. At a later and much smaller meeting of Republicans, Gambetta, being asked if Pallikao deserved all the trust he seemed to give him, answered, "Yes, because he is a traitor."

Gambetta, young as he is, shows more of the qualities of a political leader than any one else in the Chamber except Theirs. The real trouble is the old one. The party is all head and no body, as Beranger said long since, no cure for Vice President. The mill, all know has gone to grinding Napoleonists pretty hard and finely, and not slowly. The Napoleonists are already boiling and going to bolt.

Another correspondent, writing from Paris, says that there are preparations for a combat all along the line. Paris is virtually in a state of siege, and every man accounts this part of the situation. It is generally conceded that the issue of the campaign will be decided upon our walls. If we are able to hold out for a week and we are able against an enemy destitute of material to operate on a siege, all France will come to the succor of the capital, and will severely annoy its besiegers. As for a diversion in their favor among the Parisians they need not count upon it for at this time it would be difficult to restrain the summary vengeance of the people upon any individual convicted of treason.

I visited this morning the line of fortifications between Neuilly and Antillies. An army of workmen, aided by Gardes Mobile and men of military classes, were at work cutting down trees from Bois de Boulogne as far as the Lakes. Bastions are supplied with mortar batteries. Cannon of very heavy calibre have been mounted on the ramparts and across the roads. Trenches have been thrown on the inside of the city towards Posey and Anteul. A large number of houses were demolished; in short, tuis part of Paris, once so beautiful, is entirely unrecognizable.

On the Vincennes side, I am told, the work of defense is pushed forward with still greater energy. An intrenched camp has been established in the plain of St. Maur, and commands the passage of the Marne. The inhabitants of all the surrounding localities have abandoned their homes, and taken refuge in Paris. As for the resident population force of troops to whom our defense is committed, I estimate it upon authentic data in the neighborhood of 200,000 men, of whom 150,000 are soldiers of the regular army, 5,000 municipal guards, and gen d'armes, 10,000 of the marines, 10,000 of the Garde Mobile of the battalion de depot, and about 100,000 national guards, firemen, &c. With this effective force, and provisions in abundance, we can hold the enemy in check for some time.

The Military Situation as Viewed by a Prince.

News from the army of the Moselle is always scarce. What I am permitted to send you by my informant, the Bazaine preserves intact his communication with the depot in the northern route. The last battle delivered at Jeumont had no serious result. Bazaine was also greatly strengthened by the fortifications of Metz, and is still master of the line of retreat by way of Montmedy. Steani, Vouseres and the valley of Aisne. He can, doubtless, by the same route, receive reinforcements, and I believe that part of the forces assembled at Chalons set out for that destination yesterday morning. The enemy's army around Metz has always been superior in numbers, but the numbers of the late battles is inconsiderable for the present, at least, of resisting a violent attack. The reinforcements which it has received are composed of landwher, and of levies from the Southern States, hastily gathered for the invasion of our country. The enormous losses which the Prussian army has sustained will hardly be compensated by those new comers, and there is a marked advantage in favor of our troops at Chalons, who defend the soil of their country from the invader. Indeed, we are still awaiting a brilliant revenge for Woerth and Forbach.

In the military circle around Metz, Prussia seems to provoke a war unworthy of the two nations, but one which the interests of self-preservation forces upon the weaker party. She has inundated our country with her spies, and we have been compelled, as a measure of safety, to expel all suspected Germans, at the risk of injuring some innocent persons.

In Alsace and Lorraine the necessities of the Prussians and the exorbitant demands of their commissaries have exasperated to the last happy people, who, plundered, harrassed and abused, have inaugurated a guerrilla war against their invaders. Moreover, King William has abandoned a pacification forch, declaring that every individual not belonging to the French, and taken in open hostility to the Prussian army, shall be shot. A rising of the people en masse will bring a day of retribution for all these insults and injuries.

LONDON, August 23, 12 A. M.—A special Paris dispatch says: The armies of King William and General Steinmetz are reported to be too seriously crippled to assume the offensive, and it is given out on high authority that Marshal Bazaine was reinforced from Chalons on Monday for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy near Metz. He is confident of victory. When he will meet the army of the Crown Prince and rescue Paris. Bazaine professes to be master of the situation.

The Emperor's headquarters are now at Rheims, McMahon's headquarters are at Cornevelles.

Rumors of a French Victory.

Reports have reached London of a French victory.

French Prediction of Prussian Defeat.

This morning the *Opinion Nationale*, under the caption, "Keep Cool," predicts the defeat of the Prussians as a result of the pending combinations.

Prize Awarded.

The prize promised by the Prussian Government for the capture of the first French gun has been awarded to a sergeant of the Prussian Fifth, the Gorlitz Rifles.

French Peasants Poisoning Wells.

A letter from Baden, published here to-day, says the French peasants are so fanatical as to poison the wells in Alsace.

Intervention Considered Certain.

It is almost considered certain that the interposition of the great powers of Europe in the Franco-Prussian question will take place in a few days.

Gunboats Recalled.

The French gunboats now operating on the Rhine have been recalled to the Seine.

The Disposition to be Made of Alsace.

A special dispatch from Frankfort, Thursday, says: Manifestations begin to appear in South German papers insisting that Alsace must be ceded to Germany as a condition of peace.

An ultra montane member of the Bavarian Parliament publishes a letter, saying Alsace will shall re-unite Alsace to our own country will be the first Emperor of modern Germany. On his path from Frankfort and Munich are of one mind with Berlin.

The French residents here are treated as well as could be expected, as the officer under whom they are placed has not received a single complaint.

Business Paralyzed in Antwerp.

A telegram from Antwerp says: The war has paralyzed business here, although no failures have been announced, nor are any anticipated.

The Crown Prince Marching to Join the German Armies West of Metz.

LONDON, August 24.—It is reported that the Crown Prince of Prussia has withdrawn from his advance on Paris, and has gone to the support of the Prussian armies west of Metz, the position there being threatened with a formidable attack from Bazaine, who is said to have been reinforced by MacMahon.

For Soldiers' Families.

Five millions of francs have been distributed in the city of Paris among the families of soldiers.

Rain Hindering.

LONDON, August 22—Advices from the vicinity of the hostile armies state that a heavy rain fell all last night, which must have seriously impeded all military movements to-day.

The Stock Market is Depressed

By the expected shipment of bullion to France.

Sale Postponed.

The admiralty has postponed until the war is ended the sale of surplus naval stores.

Present to Italy.

The object of Prince Napoleon's visit to Florence was to protest against the neutrality of Italy.

Slow News.

Details of the battle of Thursday, the 18th, at Gravelotte, are still wanting even at Berlin.

A Strong Squadron

Of British iron-clads is anchored off the shore, with fires banked.

Napoleon and "Louis" Rust Stop Medding.

The correspondent of *Le Temps* says that he is in no hope for a triumphant issue to the war unless the Emperor and Prince Imperial cease their interference and return to Paris. The Prince chatters about military movements to everybody and lets out important secrets.

Deepest Depression at French Army Headquarters.

LONDON, August 23, 9 P. M.—The general headquarters of the French army on Sunday night were a few miles of Rheims. Edward Texier writes thence to *La Siecle* that the deepest depression prevails, and the Emperor receives nobody.

Swiss Troops Going Home.

The extraordinary forces called out by the Swiss Government to protect the neutrality of the country, are returning to their homes.

Detailed Account of Thursday's Battle at Gravelotte.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 23.—The following detailed account of Thursday's battle at Gravelotte was received this morning in London from our special correspondent who witnessed the battle at the headquarters and stood by the side of Bismarck and the King: The first realization we had at Pont-a-mousson, where I found myself on the 17th, of the extent to which fighting had gone on since Tuesday and Sunday last at the front, was the coming in of the wounded men. At first it was surmised that these had been wounded in skirmishes, but on the 16th, late in the evening, there were signs that the work was becoming warm. On that evening soldiers with ghastly wounds walked about the market-place in Pont-a-Mousson, surrounded by eager groups of their newly arrived comrades, and told a story of disaster. Poor fellows, it surely was a disaster to them, borne away as they had been from the field without having heard of any result. I stood among these groups, and the narrative of the men all amounted to their having been set to confront a much larger force than their battalion, a whole division had been cut up. I was struck by the fact that though there was some dissatisfaction suggested by their tone of voice, I heard no word uttered by the narrators or listeners which accused any one. They dwelt rather on the fact that they had dealt a heavy blow on the fourteenth and that though the Tenth Division had, as an available organization, been demolished, it had sold its life dear. On the 17th the wounded from the preceding day began to pour into Point-a-Mousson. They were brought in in long uncovered carts, lying upon hay. From my window, which overlooked the main street, and commanded also a view of the market place, I counted three-and-twenty of these long carts, each holding on an average about ten men. It was strange to see them as they passed, amid files of French unable to conceal their sympathy for the men the Prussian soldiers on the other; but now came the other side of the account. The street began to swarm with other wagons, and with other wounded, the wearers of red trousers, and now and then came a batch of unwounded prisoners. At length arrived a carriage with a French General, the wounded commander of a French and for a little time it seemed as if there might be a collision between the inhabitants and the Prussians, so earnest were the populace, but it was now at least evident that the struggle was very severe indeed at the front. At midnight, or a little after, on the 17th, trumpets for miles around began to sound. This was the first time we had been startled by such music. The call was answered to trumpet through all the bivouacs around the little city for several days. Previously there had been almost perfectly silence reigning through, but now the tramp through every street and byway made between midnight and dawn a perpetual roar. Almighty through all the confusion I managed to get a seat on a wagon going in the direction of the front, which was now understood to be a mile or two beyond the village of George, some twelve miles from Pont-a-Mousson. On our way we met a considerable batch of French prisoners, who were looked upon with considerable curiosity by the comparatively few of German soldiers with whom we advanced, but only one or two offensive cries toward the prisoners were heard. The way was so blocked with wagons that I finally concluded I could do the six or seven miles remaining on foot, and so I got out of the carriage and began to walk and run swiftly ahead. At Mouvient on the Moselle, about half way to Metz, I found vast bodies of cavalry, Uhlans and hussars, crossing the river by a pontoon bridge, and hurrying at the top of their speed toward Gorze. Hurrying on with long steps, I soon heard the first thunder of the cannonade, seemingly coming from the heart of a range of hills on the left. Passing through the village and ascending the high plain beyond, I found myself suddenly in a battlefield strewn literally as far as my eye could reach with dead bodies. In one or two parts of the plain the ground was literally covering the dead, chiefly Prussians. The French, being necessarily buried last, were still lying in vast numbers on the ground. A few of these I saw were the late battalions of Uhlans, a splendid regiment of cavalry came on behind, and when they reached the brow of the hill they all broke up with a wild hurrah and rushed forward. A few minutes and I was on the summit and I saw the scene which had evaded their cry, and seemed to thrill their horses. It would be difficult to imagine a more horrible battlefield. The ground which I had been directed by good authority to come, the entire sweep of the Prussian and French centers could be seen, and a considerable part of the wings of each army, where I stood was fearful. It was amid ghastly corpses and burthened with the stench of dead horses, of which there were great numbers. I was standing on the battlefield of the 16th, the Prussian side thereof. On the left stretched like a silver thread the road to Verdun, to Paris also, for the possession of which the series of battles had begun. Far away between lines of poplars which stood against the horizon. On my left, and as far as the eye could reach toward Metz, with military regularity, strung on the road like beads, were the pretty villages, each with its church tower, which, although they have separate names, are really only a succession of hamlets apart. Mars-la-tour, Flavigny, a little south of the road, Vionelle Beronville and Gravelotte, which is divided into Great and Little Gravelotte. On my right are the thickly wooded hills, behind which lies the most important village of the neighborhood, the one I had just left, Gorze. So environed was the foreground of the battle, which should, one would say, be called the battle of Gravellotte, for it was mainly over ground beyond that the fighting of that it raged. The area I have indicated is perhaps four miles square. Owing to having come on foot, rather than along the blocked road, I arrived just as the battle was over, that is, about at noon of the 18th. At that time the headquarters of the King of Prussia were at the spot I have described. The great representative men and officers of Prussia were standing on the ground, watching the conflict just begun. Among them I recognized the King. Perhaps Bismarck, General Von Moltke, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Albert, Chief of Staff, and Adjutant Krauski, Lieut. General Sheridan, of the United States army, was also present. At this moment the French were making a desperate effort to break the left wing of the Verdun group, between Reasonville and Gravelotte oc that part of Gravelotte which in some maps is called St. Martel. Desperate but unavailing; for every one man in the French ranks had two to cope with, and their line was already beginning to waver. Soon it was plain that this wing, the French right, was withdrawing to a new position. Nothing was swiftly taken up under cover of the continuous fire of their artillery from the heights beyond the village. The movement was made in good order, and the position reached at 1:30. I believe nine mitrailleuses were subsequently impregnable. When once this movement had been effected, the French began retreating before the pressure of the Prussian fire, the Prussians rapidly advancing. The battlefield was no longer at Resonville, but had been transferred and pushed forward to Gravelotte, the junction of the two branching roads to Verdun. The fields in front of that village were completely covered by the Prussian reserves, and over it interminable lines of soldiers were perpetually marching onward, disappearing into the village and emerging on the other side of it. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this second battle field was less extensive than the first, and brought the opposing forces into fearfully close quarters. The peculiarity of it is that it consisted of two heights, intersected by a deep ravine. This woody ravine is over one hundred feet deep, and at the top some three hundred yards wide. That side of the charm next to Gravelotte, where the Prussians stood, is much lower than the other side, which gradually ascended to a great height. From their commanding eminence the French hurled their enemies fairly beneath them, and poured upon them a searching fire. The French guns were in position far up by the Metz road, hidden and covered among the trees. There was not an instant's cessation of the roar. Easily distinguished amid all was the curious, grunting roll of the mitrailleurs. The Prussian artillery was down to the north and south of the village, the guns on the latter side being necessarily raised for an awkward half vertical fire. The French stood their ground and—fell—their corpses stood their ground and died—both by hundreds. I had almost said by thousands—this for an hour or two that seemed ages, so constant was slaughter. The hill where I stood commanded chiefly the conflict behind the village and to the south of it. The Prussian reinforcements, coming up on their right, filed out of the Bois de Agnons, and it was at this point, as they marched on to the field, that one could perhaps get the best idea of the battle.

PRUSSIA.

Reorganization of the German Forces.

Special to the New York Herald.]

BERLIN, August 23.—The German forces in France have undergone a partial reorganization, and as reinforced and redistributed will go into battle in the following order. The first army, under command of General Steinmetz, is composed of the First, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Prussian army corps, amounting in all to 100,000 infantry and 28,000 cavalry. The second army, under command of Prince Frederick Charles, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Tenth and Twelfth Prussian Army Corps, the Corps of the Prussian Guards, the Royal Saxon Corps, and Division of the Duchy of Hesse. This is the strongest of the three armies. It contains forty-eight regiments of infantry, with three batteries to each and four regiments of infantry with two batteries each, and thirty-four regiments of cavalry; aggregate in round numbers 220,000 men and six hundred guns.

The third army corps, commanded by the Crown Prince, is formed of two Bavarian army corps under Generals Tann and Hartman, containing each eight regiments of infantry, three battalions of riflemen and five regiments of cavalry; one mixed corps of Baden and Wurtemburg troops, commanded by Gen. Von Worder, and consisting of eight regiments of infantry, two battalions of riflemen, four regiments of cavalry, and five batteries of artillery belonging to Wurtemburg, and six regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, eight batteries of artillery belonging to Baden; also, the Fifteenth and Eleventh Prussian army corps, containing sixteen infantry and sixteen cavalry regiments and thirty batteries of artillery; grand total of German forces in France, 520,000 men, divided into sixteen army corps. Up to this time 300,000 of the landwehr have entered Alsace and Lorraine to invest and occupy places in the rear and relieve regular soldiers of those duties, so that they may join their own regiments in the front. Orders have been issued to disband the veteran reserves called out at the commencement of the war.

FRANCE.

MacMahon Joins Bazaine.

PARIS, Midnight, August 23.—*La Presse*, in the extra, makes the following statement: We are now at liberty to make public the fact that MacMahon has joined Bazaine with a great number of troops. Bazaine has not abandoned his strong position near Metz. MacMahon moved north, and France is saved, by way of Rhiems Mezieres and Montmedy. Macmahon has reached a position where he can enter upon the decisive struggle.

Le Public says full confirmation of the good news from Montmedy was received to-day.

The Bombardment of Strasburg—Kehl Destroyed by French Shells.

PARIS, August 23.—Reports from Strasburg show that the bombardment of the city so far has done little damage. The French in Strasburg have, however, shelled Kehl, on the other side of the Rhine with effect. The place has been set on fire and destroyed.

Trouble in the Corps Legislatif—Change in Administration.

PARIS, August 23.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Count Palikao announced the receipt of a dispatch giving reassuring news, Deputy Keratry demanded the date, and also whether the dispatch was from Bazaine himself. Palikao said the dispatch was dated August 19th, but the uproar of the Deputies was so great as to drown the answer touching the authorship of the message. Keratry then proposed that nine members of the House be chosen to form a part of the Committee of Defense. The members of the party of the Left immediately gave signs of approval, and the majority hesitated. Keratry claimed that the state of affairs urgently demand it. Some members of the majority rose as though approving and also several members of the Left, but the motion was accepted as establishing the urgency of the case. After the tumult subsided, Palikao said the Committee of Defense was numerous enough as at present constituted. So I got out of the carriage and began to walk and run swiftly ahead. At Mouvient on the Moselle, about half way to Metz, I found vast bodies of cavalry, Uhlans and hussars, crossing the river by a pontoon bridge, and hurrying at the top of their speed toward Gorze. Hurrying on with long steps, I soon heard the first thunder of the cannonade, seemingly coming from the heart of a range of hills on the left. Passing through the village and ascending the high plain beyond, I found myself suddenly in a battlefield strewn literally as far as my eye could reach with dead bodies. In one or two parts of the plain the ground was literally covering the dead, chiefly Prussians. The French, being necessarily buried last, were still lying in vast numbers on the ground. A few of these I saw were the late battalions of Uhlans, a splendid regiment of cavalry came on behind, and when they reached the brow of the hill they all broke up with a wild hurrah and rushed forward. A few minutes and I was on the summit and I saw the scene which had evaded their cry, and seemed to thrill their horses. It would be difficult to imagine a more horrible battlefield. The ground which I had been directed by good authority to come, the entire sweep of the Prussian and French centers could be seen, and a considerable part of the wings of each army, where I stood was fearful. It was amid ghastly corpses and burthened with the stench of dead horses, of which there were great numbers. I was standing on the battlefield of the 16th, the Prussian side thereof. On the left stretched like a silver thread the road to Verdun, to Paris also, for the possession of which the series of battles had begun. Far away between lines of poplars which stood against the horizon. 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At that time the headquarters of the King of Prussia were at the spot I have described. The great representative men and officers of Prussia were standing on the ground, watching the conflict just begun. Among them I recognized the King. Perhaps Bismarck, General Von Moltke, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Albert, Chief of Staff, and Adjutant Krauski, Lieut. General Sheridan, of the United States army, was also present. At this moment the French were making a desperate effort to break the left wing of the Verdun group, between Reasonville and Gravelotte oc that part of Gravelotte which in some maps is called St. Martel. Desperate but unavailing; for every one man in the French ranks had two to cope with, and their line was already beginning to waver. Soon it was plain that this wing, the French right, was withdrawing to a new position. Nothing was swiftly taken up under cover of the continuous fire of their artillery from the heights beyond the village. The movement was made in good order, and the position reached at 1:30. I believe nine mitrailleuses were subsequently impregnable. When once this movement had been effected, the French began retreating before the pressure of the Prussian fire, the Prussians rapidly advancing. The battlefield was no longer at Resonville, but had been transferred and pushed forward to Gravelotte, the junction of the two branching roads to Verdun. The fields in front of that village were completely covered by the Prussian reserves, and over it interminable lines of soldiers were perpetually marching onward, disappearing into the village and emerging on the other side of it. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this second battle field was less extensive than the first, and brought the opposing forces into fearfully close quarters. The peculiarity of it is that it consisted of two heights, intersected by a deep ravine. This woody ravine is over one hundred feet deep, and at the top some three hundred yards wide. That side of the charm next to Gravelotte, where the Prussians stood, is much lower than the other side, which gradually ascended to a great height. From their commanding eminence the French hurled their enemies fairly beneath them, and poured upon them a searching fire. The French guns were in position far up by the Metz road, hidden and covered among the trees. There was not an instant's cessation of the roar. Easily distinguished amid all was the curious, grunting roll of the mitrailleurs. The Prussian artillery was down to the north and south of the village, the guns on the latter side being necessarily raised for an awkward half vertical fire. The French stood their ground and—fell—their corpses stood their ground and died—both by hundreds. I had almost said by thousands—this for an hour or two that seemed ages, so constant was slaughter. The hill where I stood commanded chiefly the conflict behind the village and to the south of it. The Prussian reinforcements, coming up on their right, filed out of the Bois de Agnons, and it was at this point, as they marched on to the field, that one could perhaps get the best idea of the battle.

SPAIN.

The Hohenzollern Candidature to be Submitted to a Vote of the Spanish People.

Special to the Herald.]

MADRID, August 23.—The successes of the Prussian army have caused a revival of the question of the Hohenzollern candidature. There are rumors that Gen. Prim is in favor of submitting the subject to the people by a plebiscitum.

Sanitary Aid.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society, of this city, organized last evening by electing permanent officers. The subscriptions thus far collected by the society amount to $73,483 88.

Sanitary Funds—The French Jubilant over News of French Successes.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—The German Sanitary Committee to-day remitted additional $15 000 to Berlin.

The French Sanitary Fund amounts to $16,000, Republicans, Orleanists and Imperialists contributing. The French are jubilant over the last advices of a great victory. They parade the streets, cheering and singing. And on departing for the seat of the war the picture of King William and staff created intense excitement. The streets in front of the newspapers are almost impassable.

The Situation in Europe—Peace Close at Hand.

[From the Herald of Yesterday.]

Our view of the scene and condition of the war, as expressed yesterday morning, is fully sustained. The main body of the French army of the Moselle under General Bazaine is thrown back upon Metz and its communication with both Verdun and Paris are cut off. The camp at Chalons is reported to be broken up, and the Gardes Mobiles recently assembled there are said to be in full retreat on Paris without sufficient arms or ammunition. Indeed, one dispatch briefly announces that the battle is the immediate vicinity of Chalons and another great victory for the Prussian Crown Prince. Of this, however, we have no distinct confirmation. But that there can be no doubt that the Prince has communicated with the German armies of the north and center, now jointly under the command of King William, and that he feels strong enough to continue his advance on Paris. His vanguard already hovers in sight of Sezanne, indicating a march direct upon the French capital by the line of La Ferte Gaucher, Meaux and Coutilly, since the route by the valley of the Aube would be further to the south, and on the left flank of the line of the semi-circle, and, consequently, longer, more tedious, and far more portions than the other. We are inclined to think that if any of his troops save been sent in that direction they were recalled before the battle.

It is impossible to reconcile with this movement the statement that the Prussian headquarters are at St. Dizier, which is much to the eastward of Vitry-le-Francois, where the Prussians under the Crown Prince advanced on Saturday, unless the French Marshal has as yet made no movement, and for the present this statement looks like an error. Paris is making strenuous exertion to complete her defenses. The line of the Marne from Meaux to Trochu is acting with equal firmness and liberality to the measures for defense, and has appealed to for the common defense of the country; the radical journals lately suspended have resumed publication, and the Orleans princes, in spite of the Emperor's recent refusal, are said to be urging upon him that Napoleon seems to be utterly ignored and is even said to be in flight from France, after having been treated with indignity by the troops at Chalons. The Empress Eugenie has gone to England, the guest of Queen Victoria, the mansion of England, who is said to have written to King William. Meanwhile, French iron-clads have appeared off Dunkirk, occasioning much alarm. On the south coast, the city of Strasburg is reported in flames and on the point of capitulation.

Like a bright band of light in a midnight sky is the announcement of a speedy armistice and peace as at this juncture seem across the darkness of the war. Even the Pope Pontiff has uttered his appeal, and King William has magnanimously spoken. Russia, Austria, Italy, where the Prince Napoleon is diligently at work) and England are quietly but surely preparing for intervention, and we feel certain that the result will be heard within two or three days. The bloodshed is appalling and horrified at the slaughter. Prussia herself appeals to the great Powers "to save France from the calamity of a dismemberment." In fidences oil the petition. At the same time a very strong feeling exists in the European markets here. Gold struggles and declines because our bonds go up abroad as the cause of peace is seen to be already near. It is after rent higher than the discount on the Bank of England, and the export of specie is sold to-day in Wall and Broad streets for 102 to 1 in view of the speedy end of the war. We see it taking that direction, and hence infer that the acute business mind of New York sees that the end is approaching. The country is to emerge from tremendous perils.

Will There be Any More Fighting in France?

[From the New York Herald of yesterday.]

We do not despair of the hope that the last bloody engagement of the war in France has been recorded. There are many reasons for thinking that the advance of the Prussians toward Paris will halt for a time. There are military reasons which have already been advanced, but these the daring and the enterprise of the German may lead them to disregard. But there are also political considerations which will not be lost upon the leaders, and prime of statesmanship have been stricken from the rolls of civilization in a war which nothing but unbridled passion, and the helplessness of labor under the heel of power must condemn, and which, in its turn, must deepen the popular detestation, intensify those popular passions, and increase the helplessness. If the original Bonaparte had been hanged, as his dutiful descendant declared he deserved to be, before he left Frederic thought he deserved to be, before he was guarded, from a crane in his own Nuremberg warehouse, and if the original Bonaparte had died a childless monk in Italy, this war might still have been waged. That it has been waged is due to the sin and shame of the people who wage it; and the honest horror of the workingmen of Europe is better and wiser than all the "patriotic" balderdash of diplomatic humbug, rigging which have been wasted by educated and celebrated presents in the hope of making their own respectable and a monstrous blunder imposing.

The Victory of Prussia Undisputed.

[From the Times of yesterday.]

If the Germans conduct their campaign to the end as vigorously and successfully as they have commenced it, even though meeting with occasional checks, the attention of the world will be closely called to the system and organization which could produce such remarkable results. The Prussian army is not merely a nation in arms, but represents the various German States—stands forth to all Europe as the one communion which has been able to combine the most tremendous and well directed military efforts hitherto by the world since the days of Napoleon. In fifteen days from a sudden declaration of war, a community of scholars, merchants and farmers are seen to quitter, and carefully assemble nearly a million of men in arms, transport them as methodically as though they were sent by express, to their appointed stations, and suddenly hurl half of them with the precision of a campaign arranged on a map, upon the first military Empire of modern times, and shake it to its base. The business-like quiet of these vast operations, the modest tone of the leaders, and then the tremendous and combined energy of the strokes dealt upon the enemy, are calculated to impress the minds of the most thoughtless observers, as showing a great fund of power and thorough discipline and nothing behind all these outward efforts. Men will recall that four years since, by similar unda-ity and similar organization, the proudest Empire of Eastern Europe was struck to the ground in a six weeks' campaign. Napoleon was acceptioned to say that but one or two of his marshals could handle in the field over a hundred thousand men. Thus far, under the present Emperor, and in this campaign, there is no evidence that a single French General has known how to handle even fifty thousand, so that heavy bodies of troops could support one another.

The French are, by their own statements, always outnumbered at any given point on their lines of attack or defense. And yet it cannot be mere accident that on the Prussian side at least three men are found who can handle armies, and mass them with perfect order, and hurl them with tremendous force on points selected beforehand, each of which armies numbers over one hundred thousand men. Our people, who in four terrible years' experience in military science, know that it is not accident which overthrows Prussia to transport, feed, supply and arm suitably such vast bodies of soldiers. While complaints have been heard of want from Paris, of the want of organization and the defects in commissariat and transportation in the French armies, the German armies are fed and provided for, and all supplies are rapidly transported. War in modern times is not entirely an affair of chancework. Success means discipline, organization, power of command and financial and administrative skill. The Prussian victories over the Austrians were victories of intelligence over stupidity. The German victories over the French are conquests of intelligence over drill and mechanism. If the German armies invest Paris during 1870, it will be because the whole Prussian system is superior to the French, because an educated nation in arms is stronger than a standing army, and common schools are better even for war than imperial Guards.

Ever since Prussia broke down under the assault of the first Napoleon, and Von Stein became his real minister, she has been steadily and quietly pursuing her courses of intelligence and self-development. She has concentrated all her energies upon the great object of her society, such as threatens the prosperity of England to-day, and the order of Europe. Almost every man can read, and every man has been, for at least three years of his life, a soldier.

But to be a soldier in Prussia does not mean to be, as in France, a mere machine, a tool of the Emperor. The Prussian serves his three or four years' time, learns his trade as a soldier thoroughly, he is trained in all physical exercises, educated in many mental branches at public or private schools, learns to be an orderly intelligent proficiency; and after his assigned years of service returns to his home, a citizen again, as well as a soldier. His sympathies are not permanently withdrawn from the people, as was the case in which no war is a better soldier, from being a citizen and intelligently trained, he is better educated in habits of order and subordination, though so large a class of able young men have been trained with efficiency by the productive labor, so economically is this military discipline applied, that the Prussian budget is carried on, and so carefully are the economical principles of the Zollverein observed, that the taxes of Prussia are not nearly so burdensome as those of New York, while her civil administration is a handsome matter. No nation in Europe was so well prepared, financially and in the condition of her people, even this enormous struggle will be borne by her more easily than by France.

The sudden transformation of Prussia has fitted her equally for war and for peace. It only needs that it, by the overthrow of the system of display of parliamentary life and a gradual limitation of the royal power—to make it like modern England—a country of peace, with no pre-eminent before the world as the representative of constitutional and liberal administration, as opposed to Cesarism ruling by ignorant suffrage. Once already it had broken down, with the object of its ambition, the first Empire. It now hurls itself against Cesarism, with what final result we shall soon know.

The Armies of France and Germany.

[Paris (Aug. 20) correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

The reports hitherto published concerning the vast armaments now in the field by the contending Powers have been mostly confined to a comparison of fig

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

NO ONE will be surprised at the statement that TROCHU, who, as Governor of Paris, is clothed with very extensive powers, is preparing the way for the return of the Orleans family to France. The motive for this cannot be doubted. TROCHU has never been a partisan of the Emperor, and has always been classed as friendly to the Orleanists. In the event of the removal of the Emperor, which may be expected in some form at an early day, and a council of European sovereigns, is a probable idea in connection with the matter. In such an event, Count of Paris, grandson of King LOUIS PHILIPPE, will stand the best chance of being King of France. He is thirty-three years of age and representative of the House of Orleans. To effect this consummation it is reasonable to suppose that TROCHU is bending his efforts so far as is prudent for him to do so. A revolution is the only thing which, in case he is thus using his influence, that can thwart him.

Now that United States securities have stood the ordeal of the European war, and stand better than ever for it, we may count confidently on their future good and even improved standing abroad. It was fortunate, as it turns out, that the test was applied. Our standing is improved, and unless reasons growing out of the war prevent, Mr. BOUTWELL, on the restoration of peace, may reasonably count on being able to prosecute advantageously his funding scheme. Whether we pay the debt in thirty or sixty years, the faith in us will be all the same, so long as we keep within the bounds of reason in our legislation. It is our capacity to pay and still go on developing our resources, together with our demonstrated intention to keep faith, that makes our credit good. The idea of our paying within the shortest time has very little to do with it. It doubtless would be equally as good under a policy that contemplated a long day payments: and the experience of the past month probably might be studied to advantage by Secretary BOUTWELL, who still adheres to the idea of paying within the shortest possible term of years.

THE Ring have compelled Commissioner PILLOW to play the part of JONAH, and overboard he has gone, whether or not to have his passage to dry land expedited by the aid of a friendly whale with a capacious stomach, the future will say. The humiliation of this gentleman is complete. It is charged that he has been maligned. If this is true it has been by the Ring themselves. His name has not appeared in connection with his candidacy in these columns, and if the charge is true, it is true of the Ring "organ" solely. The fact is, the Ring leaders have a favorite of their own, and it became necessary to get PILLOW out of the way. They are the parties who assailed him. They made him believe that his sacrifice had become necessary, and he consented to plead guilty to everything. Some hard things are doubtless believed of this Commissioner, but who expected that he would confess to the truth of all the charges that were afloat about him? Surely the power as well as the necessities of the Ring must be great when they can compel a public officer to confess his own shame and commit suicide.

THE failure by Congress to adopt the recommendation of General GRANT to allow the purchase of foreign built ships, is in one respect working badly. The stoppage of the German shipping had the effect to raise foreign freights in our ports one hundred per cent. As a consequence Canada is now shipping nearly half the grain shipped eastward from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo. England, therefore, is the party really benefited. As the result of her perfidy in fitting out rebel cruisers, we got rid of our vessels as quickly as we could. England got a large share, and probably some of these ships are taking this trade from us. Had Gen. GRANT'S recommendation been adopted, it is argued that we would have purchased the German ships that are now laid up, whereby prices would have been very materially kept down, the trade retained in our hands, and our railroads, canals and warehouses would have done the business which has been diverted into the hands of foreigners. It will be remembered that it was during the last hours of the session that Gen. GRANT sent his recommendation to Congress, which was too much in a hurry to get away to deal calmly and intelligently with a question of almost transcendant public importance.

THE mail accounts from Paris leave little doubt that the army news has been systematically withheld or made public in a "doctored" form. Indefinite and sometimes exaggerated as have been the London reports from Paris, they nevertheless have, as a general thing, been quite as reliable as those from Paris direct, while they have been much fuller. The fact is, the news has been so bad that the French authorities have not dared to let it out; and so long as the suppression goes on we may safely assume that the news continues bad,—so that if the battles of the week past had resulted favorably, as is vaguely claimed, the fact with all the particulars would have received the earliest and widest publication. Whenever the French authorities have anything really favorable, we may be certain that they will lose no time in making it public. What we know of what is going on in Paris is sufficiently significant of the character of the news with which the authorities, who are straining every nerve to place the city in the attitude of defense, are constantly supplied. The almost unlimited power conferred on TROCHU assures us better than almost anything else could, how desperate the situation really is, not only with the army but at home, where the populace are continually excited and may at any moment prove a volcano. To Paris we look, therefore, as the barometer which has from the first moment indicated but one thing—disaster.

IF the London *Saturday Review* is not mistaken England may yet play an important part in this war, rather after it is over, which it thinks will be about the first of November, when one or the other of the combatants will be whipped and both pretty well exhausted. It will then be the time for treaties, and the *Review* thinks there is reason to apprehend that Belgium may be affected to such an extent as to devolve on England an important duty. It therefore recommends that the volunteers be prepared for active service, and remarks "there is a much more serious future before them than at any moment since the volunteer movement commenced," and that within not a distant time this body of men will be called on to "redeem pledges which, given always with sincerity, have become somewhat conventional." For the emergency which the *Review* more than intimates is likely to happen, England is ill-prepared. Her army is totally inadequate to immediate serious business; though it is not to be doubted that she could in time put a large army in the field. To do this, however, the present system of officering would have to be changed for one that would open the way to distinction on merit, and give the men a voice where now they have none. With her system thus liberalized, in time England would be able to play a respectable part as to numbers, but in discipline her army would be greatly inferior to Prussia and even France.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has reason to believe that the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, in view of the complications in the Seventh Ohio District, *will not decline* the nomination for Congress, if unanimously tendered.

THE RAILROADS AND THE PUBLIC.

The railroad monopoly still takes a good share of the public attention, and the remedies proposed are nearly as numerous as the newspapers proposing them. All, however, seem united on one thing, that something must be done either through the National or State legislatures, or by putting wise and honest men into the management of the railroads. The last would be the best method were it practicable, but the trouble seems to be that men who are unimpeachably upright in all personal business act in the corporate capacity of railroad managers as if the public was their legitimate prey, to be bled in all ways, fair or otherwise. Such policy is extremely foolish and shortsighted.

A railroad may flourish for a time by draining the public of their means to pay freight and passage and by inconveniencing them at every opportunity, but the public is bigger and lasts longer than the road, which is sure to suffer eventually for its abuse of the people. Even now the agitation has begun which will teach this lesson to the railroads, unless they perceive the coming storm and avert it by forestalling popular legislation with wisdom not credited to them.

The people are the only friends the railroads have and once the long-suffering, enduring public get aroused against the railroads, all the alleged control of legislatures by the railway kings will be ended. What shape legislation will take cannot now be said; what is the best shape for it to take it is not safe to presume to declare; but the danger is, that if the oppressions by the railroad managers upon the people, once get into the hands of legislators elected to reform these abuses, the legislation may go too far and oppress the railroads in their turn. Let the managers who are arranging for this consolidation and that; who are now cutting down freights and now crowding them up to exaction, thus forever unsettling regularity and soundness in business conduct; who are taxing the local business of the many, for the through traffic of the few; let these men remember their danger as they manipulate their millions in the stock market with some new scheme of consolidation and public oppression, and seek to avert it. The railroads, not the people, are in greatest danger from the future. The days that are coming are sure to bring protection and reparation to the public.

GERMAN AND FRENCH CIVILIZATION.

When hostilities against Austria were resolved upon by Prussia in 1866, the Prussian War Minister VON ROON declared the purpose of his government to show the world how war may be carried on humanely and in a manner worthy of a civilized people. In the short conflict which ensued the promise was, we believe, verified. During the present fearful contest a good deal has been said by each party concerning the measure of civilization disclosed by the acts of the other. Each has charged the other with the perpetration of deeds offensive to the civilized man. With reference to allegations of the kind whether made by Germans or Frenchmen, the neutral world some time ago learned the propriety of maintaining an attitude of skepticism, or at least of suspended belief. Under the excitement of the time the combatants and their friends naturally accept with excessive readiness injurious imputations against each other, believing the worst, and, assuming the principle—"from one learn all"—indulge in sweeping generalizations of which, when peace returns, they will easily perceive the defective logic. Even on this side of the Atlantic, the wholesale expulsion of the German residents from France appeared a measure of extreme and needless severity. In Germany it was roundly denounced as an act of mere barbarism. Though the order for the removal turns out to have been less absolute and comprehensive than it was at first represented, still vast numbers of innocent persons have been subjected to hardships which must move the compassion of the humane everywhere and which could be justified only by very urgent necessity. That such necessity may have seemed to the rulers of the present hour we can understand, if we imagine ourselves in the position of the French. It is well known that Germans do not soon forget their fatherland; quite likely those resident in France, in the early stage of the war at least, made no secret of their sympathy for their countrymen. Then, in Paris alone these foreigners numbered a hundred thousand or more. The French army defeated and France invaded, the invaders advancing to occupy the great towns and lay siege to Paris; under similar circumstances the excitement concerning the German strangers certainly appears not unnatural. In a panic even the most enlightened people sometimes act like madmen, and it is much to be feared that in the reports of so many Prussian spies arrested and shot, we read of not a few frightful tragedies of injustice. Regarding the act of expulsion; in justice to the Gauls we must recollect that they have been made to believe in the maltreatment of their countrymen in Germany. They were told how French people at the German watering places had been hurried out of the country by the agents of the Government with so little regard to order or convenience that many of them lost their luggage. They were also told how French women had been insulted in the streets of Berlin, and statements of the kind undoubtedly produced considerable impression in France.

It is quite likely that whatever foundation of fact there may have been for such narratives, was considerably exaggerated—and it is certain that all such acts were disapproved by the German leaders in the present war. Not the least interesting feature of the conflict is the manifest endeavor of the Germans to exemplify the superiority of their culture by the manner and spirit of its management. There is the highest authority for asserting that one of the ends which they have in view is to establish their title to be considered as the leaders of European civilization. Hitherto that position has been confidently claimed by the French, and with whatever reservations and reluctance, the claim has been allowed by the other nations, though for some time many Germans have thought that the recognition was as much the result of the arrogant confidence with which it was assumed as of the validity of the pretension. Still in the mere age of its culture France has a great advantage over Prussia. Paris was splendid with elegance and refinement, bearing Boestnyr proach and reading the dramas of RACINE, when at (not in) almost fashionable church in Berlin after the close of the religious services on Sunday a dancing bear used to be introduced to afford an hour's entertainment to the audience, the clergyman included. Then from the place of Westphalia all over Germany the superiority of France was a thing disputed by no intelligent person. To be approved and in fashion everything must be French. As an old German writer quoted by FORSTER says: "French speech, French clothes, French dishes, French furniture, French dances, French music were all the vogue everywhere." This Frenchification began with the little courts and gradually descended to the common people, who delighted to imitate the aristocracy. As soon as children could stammer a few words they were set to learning French—"offered up to the French Moloch," as the old writer says, and nothing delighted parents so much as to witness the process by which honest Germans were converted into Frenchmen.

When elegant literature first originated in Germany in the last century, one of the hardest tasks of its cultivators was to overcome the prevailing French taste. Everybody knows how a solid and in every sense admirable German culture at length arose and was diffused, entitling the Germans to a leading position among cultivated nations. But still the domination of France was only broken, not destroyed; in all matters of taste and elegance the ruling classes in Germany still render homage to the superiority of the French. Even German Kings and nobles do not dare set at defiance the decrees of fashion that issue from Paris, the center of the world's civilization. Since the present war began, FANNY LEWALD, a German authoress, whose age and fame entitle her to speak with a certain freedom and authority, has addressed a very eloquent appeal on this subject to the upper classes of her countrywomen. She expresses the opinion that their devotion to French tastes and habits has had much to do in nourishing Gallic arrogance into the extreme which it at last attained. She affirms that Frenchwomen could invent no fashion too shameless to be adopted by the opulent women of Germany. She charges them with studying manners and graces in loose French romances; with pluming themselves on their ability to mingle French phrases in their German talk; with undervaluing German literature while insisting that their daughters shall be able to jabber French. We report from memory a few only of the counts of the terrible indictment. Such deference for Gallic taste and manners, in the upper circles of German society, implies, of course, the recognition of Gallic superiority in social refinement. It yields the French the palm of ascendancy in civilization—of which society is the bloom. And we know as a fact that the proud people thus imitated are accustomed to regard the general study of their language and the adoption of their modes by other nations as an admission of their national superiority. Miss LEWALD trusts that one effect of the present war will be to inspire her people with a degree of self-respect and confidence in themselves which will render them more independent in the future. Undoubtedly considerable interest attaches to the conflict under this aspect. In such a consequence other nations may be interested quite as much as the Germans. The superiority of German civilization and of German power being proved in the course and by the result of the contest, the rest of the world may begin to look to Germany as presenting those social models and refinements hitherto sought for in Paris, and as the German upper classes will naturally recur to and cultivate the simple, unadorned or unaffected ways appropriate to the country, all other nations may be benefited.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The impression prevailed among the sailors of the French st. amer St. Laurent, which sailed from New York on Saturday, that they would be called to the army as conscripts on their arrival in France. Great enthusiasm prevailed among them, and they seemed anxious to participate with their countrymen in the struggle towards the Rhine.

A company of forty French Canadians have arrived in New York for the Roman service to join the ranks of the Infallible Zouaves—or the Papal Zouaves to protect the Infallible Pope.

The French paper in New York, *Le Courrier*, which has hitherto been in the Imperial interest, and was supposed to be partially supported by Napoleonic funds, has now turned against the Emperor, and seems to hold him of bad little account.

A correspondent at Mobile, an old factor, writes as follows "With such good weather as we are now having, and a late frost, there will be plenty of cotton, but if the war continues prices will be ruinous both to planters and our factors, who have made large advances to planters on the coming crop."

The Comptroller of the Currency, before authorizing national banks un fer the new currency act, in the Southern States, is making inquiry into the pecuniary standing of parties applying for these banks.

New Haven has now, including Fair Haven, upward of 50,000 inhabitants, and has gained nearly 35 per cent. in ten years. Hartford has less than 39,000, but has gained about the same percentage. Meriden has 10,000, and has gained nearly 50 per cent; Middletown, including Middlesex, has 15,000, and has gained 30 per cent. Norwalk has gained nearly 60 per cent, and now has 12,121. These five cities alone show a population of more than 125,000, and a gain of more than 30,000.

A Philadelphia paper says: The fall trade in dry goods in that city opens slowly, the Western and Southern demand being thus far unusually light. What little business there is, is confined principally to the city and town trade and to small purchases to keep up supplies of assorted goods to meet the current demand.

The public are now permitted to know an important fact in connection with the Nathan murder, which has been done, for obvious reasons, been kept a profound secret, and that is the dispatch of one of the most experienced detectives to London, with a view of working up a clue which is supposed to have been discovered there.

The New York Gold Room appears to be chiefly under the control of the German bankers, a clique who evidently have arranged for the earliest intelligence of the pending struggle between Prussia and France, and they operate the gold market apparently without serious opposition. The news of a Prussian victory on Thursday was known to the clique several hours before its announcement in the street.

Afterevery robbery of coupon bonds there is a demand upon the Treasury for an exchange of registered bonds, which are rapidly growing in favor, $78,000,000 having been exchanged into registered bonds since January 1. It is expected that for the largest amount of the bonds purchased by Government are of the smaller denominations, some weeks the purchases being almost wholly made up of fifties and hundreds.

The English steamships which sailed for Europe on Saturday carried out among their passengers many Germans, whom, it is thought, were intending to join on their arrival upon the Continent, the Prussian army. The Europa, of the Anchor Line, with about 250 passengers in the steerage and about sixty in the cabin, sailed for Glasgow in the afternoon. More than two-thirds of the passengers were Germans, strong and fine looking men. The City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, sailed for Liverpool, taking about 300 passengers in the steerage and 150 in the cabin. Here, too, the predominance of the German element was remarkable.

In two years, under Republican rule, the State of Alabama has reached figures sometimes above, but never below par; against a sad depreciation when the Democracy controlled the finances. In South Carolina, too, a Republican administration has advanced the price of State bonds from twenty-six cents in January, 1868, to ninety cents at the present time. Such improvement in the financial standing of these states is no mod flattering and important testimony to the good work done by reconstruction.

The accommodating Irishmen of San Francisco, having decided to massacre all the Chinese there in two hours on September 1, kindly permit a correspondent to advertise their intentions in ample time to prevent them from doing any harm.

The students of almost all universities of German Austria have joined in more than three-fourths of their number the North German army. The sentiments of the Germans of Austria are said to be intensely opposed to France.

By a new recruiting for the French army, all horses killed on the field of battle, instead of being left to rot, are, so far as practicable, to be carried to the regimental butchers and served out to the troops as meat rations.

The War Department refuses to accept the resignations of second lieutenants, as there are no longer any superfluous officers in that grade.

While New York shows an increase in population, its extent is not as great as in Brooklyn and all the other suburbs, which have vastly increased since 1860.

Although there are no vacant clerkships in the Washington department offices, applications for appointments come in daily, and all the departments are as much worried as the Treasury which has five thousand applications on file.

There is a sharp competition between the overland lines to California and the Pacific Mail steamers. Both parties are cutting under and carrying freight for less than the cost of transportation. The railway has taken freight in several instances at three dollars per hundred pounds, and the steamship company has signed through bills of lading at two dollars per hundred for the same kind of freight. Competition is so lively that it costs less to send freight from New York to San Francisco than from Chicago or Omaha.

The Richmond, Va., mills are now making two thousand barrels of flour daily, most of which goes to South America.

Among the contributions that have already been sent to the Prussian Treasury for patriotic purposes are three large gold medals with a bust of the Emperor of the French, which were awarded as prizes at the Industrial Exhibition of Paris. The value of each is about 3,000 francs.

The English interpretation of the names of German commanders are curious. For instance, Steinmetz means a stone-cutter; Falkenstein, the falcon rock; and hence Vogel von Falkenstein—the bird of the falcon rock; Manteuffel, the man devil; and Eulenburg, the castle of owls. These names are Gothic enough for the dark ages.

ITALIAN advices as to the probability of a popular movement against Rome are conflicting. While the Italian Government has repudiated the adoption of violence for the solution of the Roman question, it also suffers Prime Minister Lanza to say that so long as the question remains open there will be insurrection and trouble. The Garibaldians feel encouraged, and are rapidly enrolling volunteers for the Republican army publicly on the Papal frontiers, while thousands of red shirts are collected at Narni ready for service. The Italian papers say they are ready to help the Romans if the Romans want their help. Meanwhile Garibaldi is reported as enjoying excellent health, though the shores of Caprera and La Maddelena are rigorously watched, so that no boat or vessel can leave either shore without a special permit. The man who slipped past seven vessels to watch him the last time he came to the continent, will not worry about the blockade now made against him.

IT is now charged that the secret history of the Fenian raids into Canada shows that the British government had in its pay many of the officers of the brotherhood, doing its work of treachery and espionage. An Ottawa letter says that it will be of no little interest to the friends of the poor devils who fell at Pigeon Hill to know that one of the "Colonels" who went on his dupes to death was in the government buildings at Ottawa a week after, and left them with a cheque for $300 in his pocket.

DR. RIPLEY, writing from Stuttgart, says that the Germans have no faith in the superiority of the French weapons. In the recontres near Saarbruck it was noticed that after almost every shot, the soldiers took out the chambers from their chassepots and spit into them. This speaks badly for the arm, and it is generally believed that it has not yet been sufficiently tested. As to the mitrailleuse, he says it has no terrors for the Prussians, who believe it a sight is worse than its title.

PROPOSED SOLUTION OF EXISTING TROUBLES.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The writer of this article is one of those who though not entirely satisfied that the policy of the Reformers in nominating a ticket on the old system of delegate conventions, was the best one calculated to cure an evil which, as he thinks, is a necessary result of the system itself, agrees with you entirely in what the present managers and their organ so obstinately ignore, that a reform in the manner of selecting candidates is demanded by the people, and that without it the party must go to pieces.

As an old Republican, sincerely desirous to avoid a catastrophe like this, if possible, and, under the conviction that the object which you have in view is not the ascendency of any clique or faction, but the satisfaction of the general desire for the restoration to the people themselves of a power which has been usurped by a few designing demagogues, he hopes to be allowed a few words through your columns, which, judging from the tone of the *Gazette*, he could entertain no hope of presenting through the columns of that newspaper.

It may be assumed, I think, that the Republicans of this county are not satisfied with the selections made for them, and that they believe that, under the present system of equal representation through election districts differing enormously in population, the whole management has fallen into the hands of a few men about town, who are more concerned in securing their own objects than in promoting the welfare of the party, or of the country. If the complaints made from year to year, and the startling decline of six thousand votes in the majority at the last election, along with the loss of a Commissioner, are not sufficient to show this, the call for a Reform Convention, with no less than eight hundred signatures of the best names about the two cities, ought to have satisfied every reflecting man that there was something abroad that was too strong to be ignored, and of which these eight hundred names were but the index.

Was there no way then of satisfying this general desire without a rupture in the party? I honestly think there was, and that a very simple one. The complaint was that the people had been ousted of their rightful prerogative of nominating their own tickets. All that was required, therefore, was to refer the question back to themselves. To nominate a ticket on the old principle was only to make a war of faction, contending amongst themselves for the government of the masses, and leaving to the people only to decide between them upon the character of the tickets which they might respectively nominate, unless they should choose to set up for themselves, by discarding both and reclaiming the power of which they have been unjustly dispossessed.

That the present system wherever an election district with *fifteen Republican* votes has the same power as another with *a thousand* is *anti-Republican* preposterous, and can legitimately bind nobody, has been already demonstrated by *figures*. In your own paper, and that it is now actually maintained on the argument of the managers with the people of the county, that a slender *minority* now controls, while a change will transfer the rule of the party to the *majority*, has been equally shown to the great disgust of all true Republicans.

That under such a system, with delegates elected substantially by nobody—voting necessarily just *as they please*, generally under the control of a few men about town, at whose instance they come in, and to whom they look invariably for their instructions, any reasonable hope could be entertained of securing a ticket that would be acceptable to the people, or composed of honest, intelligent and independent men—unless in a moment of panic or terror such as the recent movement might well inspire, was altogether out of the question. And therefore it is that while men of character and influence have been driven because they would not condescend to court the managers, and would not, therefore, suit them—to such an extent as to prevent them, as a general thing, from even offering themselves as candidates. The very smallest amount of capacity and character, such as would hardly venture to show itself if the choice was left with the people themselves, have been almost invariably preferred for the most important offices, until the name of a Representative in this county has become almost a by-word, and the county itself has ceased to exert any influence whatever in the politics of the State. And so it will continue until the party itself has dwindled into a majority of been even defeated, unless the supposition has been kept a profound secret, and that is the dispatch of one of the most experienced detectives to London, with a view of working up a clue which is supposed to have been discovered there.

It is to be regretted, therefore, that the Reform Convention had not struck at the root of the evil by fixing a day, and asking the people to make their own nominations, which they would cheerfully have done, and thereby quietly and without schism or disturbance have discharged the old directors from all further concern in the matter.

It will be observed, however, that while your convention passes this question over these gentlemen themselves are sharp enough to see that something must be done to allay the popular discontent, and they accordingly advertise a vote of instruction in each district upon the Crawford County System, in order that the people may *seem* to pass upon the question, while in fact, as they expected that the same *manœuvre* which now holds the power will decide in convention whether they shall *surrender* it or not.

To prevent, however, the possibility of such a surrender the masses have not only been busy themselves, but have taken care that their organ should do everything in its power to denounce and misrepresent the system which gives to the people at large the privilege of selecting their own candidates by *ballot*, as full of all evil and so corrupt and corrupting, as to the voters themselves that no decent man would be willing to take a nomination directly from their hands—not because any such opinion can be maintained by argument for a moment, because there can be any honest objection to the system itself, but for no other imaginable reason than because it gives precisely such an equal voice to the masses, and strips a few managers of the power and patronage which they have so long enjoyed and abused to the advantage, no doubt, of their organs as well as themselves.

It is clear, therefore, that it is but a struggle for power on the part of those gentlemen, and that they are prepared to take all the consequences of disorganization and defeat rather than allow the people to reclaim their lost rights by deciding the question of candidates for themselves.

But they will say in answer that it is at the worst but a struggle between two factions—or if you choose—organizations—and that being the other it is not reasonable to expect that they shall give way; and this perhaps will be the view of those who prefer to inhale the fetid fumes with the "Regular," so long as there are two parties in the field.

But why should there be two parties? Is there not patriotism enough to bring them together upon a common basis of fellowship? You want, if I understand you, only a reform which shall enable the party to choose its own ticket, and thereby secure a competent and an honest one. The little council which now governs, wants no reform, but confesses that there is a desire of ills sort that must be satisfied at least by the *pretense* of a submission of the Crawford County System. You cannot deal therefore with them. But why not declare in advance of their Convention that as you desire no more than a fair and honest nomination, you are willing to leave it to the people themselves to decide who shall be their candidates? They must decide the question at last, and it is better they should do it now than take the risks of a division which may defeat you both. If the "regulars" refuse it will be a confession that they are afraid to trust their case to the people, when they know that under the present system they do not begin to represent, and will give you the advantage, moreover, of an offer that will prove you have no purpose in view but such as are proper and legitimate.

What I say is in the interest and for the salvation of the party. The managers and their organ will answer, of course, that there is no danger, because it is apparently "rule or ruin" with them, and that they will rather take the chances of a defeat than agree to anything so reasonable that looks to the diminution of their power. I infer this from the fact that this is treated of the whole subject—ignoring the Crawford county question—has been anything but either honest or conciliatory. It smacks throughout a little too much of "dictation." It says in effect, "We don't want your aid, we can carry the county without you." This will do for people who would rather sacrifice a whole party than treat for a compromise on *equal* power. It does not, however, suit those whose interest is in the integrity and welfare of the party. They look to the results of last year's election, when it was under the same government, and are not so sure that a good deal more may not be lost now than a Commissioner. It is much more important in their view that the party should be saved than either of the managers, who say openly that if the latter may go to the devil if the manufacturers will quarrel with their rule, or the organ which conspires with them to perpetuate abuses by the suppression of popular election as a fraud and a humbug.

PAX.

Allegheny City Superintendency.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see from the report of the action of the Board of Control of Public Schools in Allegheny, that they contemplate electing a City Superintendent for the city at their next meeting. It is, I believe, generally understood by those interested that Prof. Burtt, of Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the office thus created. The question arises, whether it would not be for the Directors to consider well before they place at the head of their schools a man who holds such views as these, in a speech before the State Teachers' Association in Lancaster, that we will at no distant day be ashamed of the conduct of our fathers in forcing the Bible on the Catholics and Jews, when it is a matter of conscience with them." Surely, it is neither *necessary* nor *wise* to put in this position a man who is *ashamed* of the conduct of our fathers in regard to this important question. Have they not among their own Principals some who are as capable of performing the duties of this office, and who are more in sympathy with the almost unanimous views of the patrons of their schools in regard to the moral instruction of their children? We deem this a matter well worthy of their gravest consideration.

A MASSILLON, Ohio, dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* denies that the coal miners strike in the Tuscarawas Valley is ended, and that the men agree to work at eighty cents per ton. The citizens of Massillon held a meeting on Saturday evening, at the call of the Board of Trade, and passed resolutions condemning all unlawful acts, whether committed by individuals, corporations or associations, any and every illegal or unjust interference or retaliation, secret or open; and especially any semblance of mob law upon persons and in the destruction of property.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

The summit dividing the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence from the fountain springs of the Allegheny river, which emerge from Chautauqua Lake, in New York, has hitherto been a *terra incognita* to the pleasure seeking citizens of Pittsburgh. The recent delightful railroad excursion on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has opened the way to a new mountain region which doubtless will hereafter become a place of fashionable summer resort. This charming locality in Chautauqua Valley; which contains a mountain lake of pure spring water, twenty-two miles long, two miles wide, and averaging in depth thirty-feet. Upon a gentle slope at the head of this lake stands the modest village of Mayville, hitherto unknown to travelers, but which by the construction of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad, together with the beauty and salubrity of its surroundings, will soon become an attractive and successful rival to other popular watering places of the country.

The pleasant incidents of the excursion have been graphically related by the representatives of the press, together with the generous courtesies of the officers of the different roads, and their cordial appreciation by the delighted recipients. My object is to add a word or two about the *Chautauqua Lake* region.

When we reached Maysville there was a general exclamation of delight as we breathed an exhilirating atmosphere of mountain purity, indeed without knowing at the time that we were some two thousand feet above the sea level. The ascent to this elevated plateau was unconscious, from the gentle rolling of the country. These slopes and plains are rich in nutritious grasses, the dairy being the chief source of support to the people, the best butter in the State being made here. Two steamboats ply daily between Mayville at the northern, and Jamestown at the southern end of the lake, chiefly conveying passengers, as there is little commerce. The lake as a lovely sheet of water. Though a lake on the alias only to us, it is not unknown to the citizens of Buffalo. We found parties from the lowlands encamped in the cool woods upon its margin occupied in fishing, sailing and pleasure seeking; and one of the charms of the region is that neither flies, gnats or musquitoes disturb one by day or by night. In another year our citizens, escaping from the dust and smoke, will also seek refuge from annoyance on the shore of this beautiful lake, which we may, indeed, claim as our own, as its treasures of living water are ever descending to Pittsburgh, a gift from the ever bountiful who shaped the reservoir and directs the efflux of the stream.

At present there is accommodation at Mayville for the pioneers of pleasure travel only. Before a year Mr. Hazen, the President of the railroad and chief citizen of the town, will erect another hotel, with capacity for accommodating five hundred persons, on a better site than the present one, and surrounded with ample grounds. Nature has done much for Mayville, but enterprise must co-operate to insure success. In proportion to acuteness in discerning the natural advantages of a place and capital availing itself of the means of certain increase, so will be its reward. There must be pleasure grounds, and ground is abundant there, with all the fashionable facilities of amusement. Many leaving home in summer are not as easily satisfied as they pretend they are, and have always good memories of discomfort or enjoyment, and proprietors of hotels should bear in mind that one month of gratification will yield eleven months of commendation, and *vice versa*.

On a gentle ascent, two miles from Mayville one stands on the rim of "Lessa long past," whose tides laved this ancient shore cycles of ages before Niagara cut its channel through the limestone. From this summit one scene is glorious. To the south, embosomed in groves, lies Chautauqua Lake, and far away to the north, like a blue cloud, are stretched the waters of Lake Erie. The intervening space is a lovely panorama of towns, hamlets, woods, orchards and meadows, charming the eye and filling the mind with pleasurable emotions. To the scientific mind this point of observation suggests the evolutions which time has effected upon our planet. Here the waves deposited the sand and pebbles on which the St. Lawrence was an estuary, and western New York, the Canadas, Ohio, indeed the greater part of this continent, formed an ocean bed. This ocean subsided, the continent arose, and fair, fertile waters filled the basins and laved these shores; no longer saline or moved by tides, but in the changes of the climes will fit out God's purposes.

Chautauqua Lake—mirror of the sky, the stars and surrounding hills! crystalline waters, agitated only by summer zephyrs! the think bosom from which myriads will bring refreshment thee. The time is coming, we trust is close at hand, when thy margin of forest, garden, lawn and vales, will be studded with handsome mansions, cozy cottages, and steeples pointing heavenward, while thy bosom rippled by steamers and sailing craft; thy air undulating with music, while thousands will flock from pent up cities, like children loose from crowded schoolrooms, will sport upon thy shores and drink health from the cup of Heaven which floats around thee. Chautauqua Lake—beautiful spring of our Alleghanys! we hope to see thee ere long some summer morning, with thy waters pearl-tinted with the dawn, and thy breeze air pure as the spirit that made it. This will long be cherished in mind beautiful waters!

"Where the soul was raised to thought
I summon up remembrance of the past."

H.

PERSONAL.

General Hovey, of Indiana, after being four years Minister to Peru, has tired of the place, found the salary inadequate, resigned, and will be home by September 1st.

General Tom Thumb and wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren, will soon leave Australia for the East Indies.

Four years after the Duke of Wellington's death £20,000 was appropriated towards a monument to him, which is not yet erected.

It is stated upon authority that the Princess Royal of Prussia sent her royal mamma a private letter containing a drab of the famous assorted tints of Victoria. Immediately it was supplied to the Prince, which gladly used an exclamation of delight at the fair color.

Farragut's bravery is every where admired, but infinitely more precious to those who knew and loved him, is the recollection of his tenderness and devotion to an invalid wife,—a devotion that never flagged through seventeen years of painful watching. Six months after Captain Farragut's marriage to the beautiful Miss Merchant, of Norfolk, disease of the spine developed itself in her, depriving her of the use of her lower limbs and impairing her general health. His unwearied and intelligent attachment to the lovely sufferer was the admiration of the women of Norfolk, and the devotion of all men to whom he was such that if a valid one could somehow enter the room of a sick friend and find a sprig of it, a bit of Farragut hanging at the foot of her bed, while navy buttons, or indeed, any little thing that could be so worn, would be cherished as the "Farragut" as a Roman Catholic cherishes a relic of the true cross. Mrs. Farragut, the mother of the admiral, declares that so unwilling was she to be separated from his wife while ill that she had a room next to her fitted up as a carpenter shop, that he might indulge in his favorite amusement without absenting himself from her sick bed.

From all parties his district there is a strong pressure upon General Schenck to accept the Congressional nomination and his decision will soon be announced.

Walt Whitman during a three months' leave of absence from his clerkship in the Attorney General's office, will get out his new prose work on "Democracy."

Capt. Benjamin R. Knapp, formerly military correspondent for the St. Louis *Republican*, whose press is about to complete a complete history of the Army of the Tennessee, organized at Cairo, Illinois, by General Grant, and afterward commanded by Generals Sherman, McPherson, Howard and Logan.

Prof. McGuffey, who was prominent in the National Teachers' Association in Cleveland, originated the famous McGuffey's Readers while resident at Cincinnati years ago. After being President of the Ohio University, at Athens, he took the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia, fifteen years before the war and is still connected with the leading educational interests of the South.

Weston has been trying his hand at diplomacy, having addressed a letter to the American Ministers in Europe, asking their favorable consideration in his attempt to show "the effete monarchies" how to walk. All replied favorably, except Minister John Jay, at Vienna, who will not act in so momentous a matter without explicit instructions from the State Department.

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LECAL.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of ARCHIE HAMILTON, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ANNIE C. HAMILTON, Administratrix,
No. 59 Beville street, Allegheny city.
w

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of PATRICK BAILEY, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same without delay to
JOHN D. BAILEY,
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Executors.
No. 54 Wood street.
ALLERTON S. BELL,
RENSHAW, corner of Liberty and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
w

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY—WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JAMES FINLAY, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said decedent, will make known the same without delay to
JAMES DICKSON,
No. 54 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
ALLERTON S. BELL,
No. 144 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. Executors.
Pittsburgh, July 19, 1870.
w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of HARRIET MOORE, late of the Borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay to
ROBERT B. CARNAHAN, Executor.
No. 160 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, August 10, 1870.
w

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 23, 1870.

A writer in one of the Eastern journals, in noticing the steady decrease in the exportation of coin since the commencement of the present European war, says if Europe has such power over our resources, the exports should have kept up, if not have increased, during the whole period of time since the declaration of war. The theorists forget that though Europeans may desire to sell us our stocks and their commodities for coin, their is no process by which we can be forced to make this exchange when we deem it disadvantageous to ourselves. To effect a sale of anything a purchaser must first be found who assents to terms acceptable to the seller. When no purchasers are to be found, how can sales of property be effected no matter how urgent the necessities of the holders of it? And if, under the present urgent necessities, Europe can only draw such amounts of coin as we can easily part with, how could she have drawn more largely on our resources in case of a resumption of specie payments? Had we resumed specie payments before the declaration of war, say on the first of January last, our banks, bankers and merchants would no doubt have been very prudent in all their operations from fear of the disturbing effects of the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable currency. This would have led to diminished importations, bank contraction, higher rates of interest and diminished individual indebtedness. Would no doubt have been very prudent in all their operations from fear of the disturbing effects of the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable currency. This would have led to diminished importations, bank contraction, higher rates of interest and diminished individual indebtedness. Would the whole period of time since the declaration of war. The theorists forget that though Europeans may desire to sell us our stocks and their commodities for coin, their is no process by which we can be forced to make this exchange when we deem it disadvantageous to ourselves. To effect a sale of anything a purchaser must first be found who assents to terms acceptable to the seller. When no purchasers are to be found, how can sales of property be effected no matter how urgent the necessities of the holders of it? And if, under the present urgent necessities, Europe can only draw such amounts of coin as we can easily part with, how could she have drawn more largely on our resources in case of a resumption of specie payments? Had we resumed specie payments before the declaration of war, say on the first of January last, our banks, bankers and merchants would no doubt have been very prudent in all their operations from fear of the disturbing effects of the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable currency. This would have led to diminished importations, bank contraction, higher rates of interest and diminished individual indebtedness. Would the whole condition of things have increased the power of Europe over our coin? With specie payments, the theoretical fear and the impetus to our specie exports, would have probably not changed our balances and left them to contract still further their loans to the communities which would have produced a further increase in the rate of interest and still lower prices for our stocks. Would this have aided Europe in finding purchasers here for our stocks she holds and for her commodities?

The fact is the results on our money market of the recent declaration of war in Europe, prove conclusively that no monetary crisis in Europe, no matter how great, can lead to a drain of over $50,000,000 of gold from this country; and this within, if still signs do not fail, will be immensely bullish. The drain has still disclosed, but is fast losing its novelty, and its effects upon trade are slight. Flour: The receipts since our last were 528 bbls. The supply at mills and stores is amply sufficient to meet all demands. Groceries and provisions are steady and unchanged. The difference between sellers and buyers is not so wide as it was, and a good home trade is reported. Grain is arriving in large quantities, and prices, though unchanged, are weak and have a downward look. The weather is most delightful and out-door business of every description is pleasant. The rivers are receding, but their time will soon come when they will be "up and doing." Crafts of a light description still find water in which to float.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—The market contains an abundant stock of the various kinds. Prices were irregular; last to medium $2@3; choice, $3@3 50; choice $3 50@4 00. The receipts were 191 bbls.

ASHES—The market continues to be well supplied. The rates have undergone no change. The leading houses are well supplied. We are noted sales at the following: Pearl, Ash, Common, 48 ₱ cent., 3½c; refined 35 ₱ cent., 3¾@4c. Potash first sort, Pearls 6@6½c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—The market was liberally supplied; prices were weak and tending downward; correct figures very difficult to obtain; sales being reported at $1 00@2 00@2 50 per box.

PEARS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 8@9½c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The market was inactive, nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also dull notwithstanding the receipts were light. We quote nominally at $2 15@2 20 per bushel.

BEESWAX—The market was steady but unchanged. We can report regular sales of yellow at 30@40c ₱ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 per gallon.

LARD OIL—The demand continues good, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Pittsburgh No 1 extra $1 17@1 20, No 2 do 95@$1 00 per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 25, and pure No 2, 90c per gallon.

LEATHER—The demand is active, and sales were made at 19@21c for Western Reserve; 18½@19c for Ohio factory, and 14½@15c for Galena.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at quarters, 6@7c halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c, chopped 3@3½c.

EGGS—There is a fair trade demand at 17@18c ₱ doz.

GROCERIES—The market is firm and unchanged, dealers confining their purchases to lots sufficient to supply their immediate wants. The principal deals were for small lots.

COFFEES—Sales of Java at 27½c; choice 28c; fancy 29½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13½c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 10c for fair; 12½@13c for prime.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@11¾c; Havana, in boxes, 11¾@12½c; Molasses sugars 10@10½c, being sold at about ½c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₱ gallon; Maxwell & Elder's, 90c; Maxwell's drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades at, 55@60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico, 70@75c per gallon.

HAY—The improved feeling in the market has increased the receipts. The market yesterday was not so firm. We are reported sales from wagon at 18@19½, being the extreme rates.

GRAIN—Market regular and quiet. Prices unchanged. Receipts: Wheat, 1,230 sacks; rye 122 sacks; barley 170 sacks. We quote white wheat at $1 35@1 40; red at $1 25@1 30. The receipts of corn are liberal. Oats—The supply exceeds the demand. Prices just now are very uncertain. Sales 1,000 bushels old, prime quality, on wharf 51c; 500 bushels new to arrive at 47½c. Other than sales were made at the usual advance. Corn not wanted at present. Prices are nominal at 52@55c for first-class new, on wharf and track. Rye—The market exhibits but few signs of life. Dealers are apart in their views. New is quoted at 85c; old 90c ₱ bushel. Barley—The market was quiet. Dealers are apart in their views. We quote nominally at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—The new crop is arriving freely, and sales are made readily at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

BROOMS—We have no change to note. There was a fair jobbing demand. We quote as follows: Fancy $5 50 ₱ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 25; common $2 50@3 00.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, with but little doing. Sales are made in a limited way at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—The market was steady with a slight falling off in the demand. The receipts also were not large. Sales were made at a variety of prices, viz.: plain to choice, 20@22c; medium 20@22c; common 15@18c. The demand for medium and common grades.

HONEY COMB—Is reported in dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 15@18c ₱ lb.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 9c, layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Baker, Cahn, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; ¼ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

COOPERAGE—The market was without any special change. Sales were reported at $1 70@1 75 ₱ bbl.

OIL CAKE—We continue to quote the rates from store: Choice white $7 00@7 25 for old wheat in bulk; $6 50@7 00 in sacks; medium brands sold at lower rates. We quote: Mills ** Green brand, $8 8c per bbl; in sacks, $8 25. ** blue brand, bbls $8 10; sacks $7 85. ** red brand, bbls $7 40, sks $7 10; Setoto Mills, bbls $7 10; sks $6 80; National Mills, Plaudit $7 50; Palmetto $7 25. Holders decline to make concessions in order to effect sales; there is a moderate inquiry for export. The supply is fully equal to the demand.

PEANUTS—The market has been quiet; for some time with sales to the trade at 80@85c ₱ ₱.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to small parcels. City rendered 8½@9c; country 8@8½c ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—Has declined slightly, and we quote: Proof whisky $1 15, and highwines $1 09 ₱ gallon; prices of old whiskys are governed by the age and quality.

STARCH—Market steady; sales of pearl at 6½c; satin gloss 11c, and corn 7½ ₱ ₱.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $6 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

POTATOES—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand; prices weak and tending downward, with sales at $2. $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl; sales of sweet potatoes at $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, August 24, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market was active for crude with sales of a number of round lots. The previous days prices were steadily maintained, the sales in the aggregate exceed 21,000 barrels; refined was steady but not active dealers being apart in their views.

CRUDE.

The sales furnished below will form the best index to the market; spot rates were 9½c August 25@ September 26, in fact any month to the close of the year could be purchased at that figure. The sales were:

5,000 bbls, S. O., all year.....9½c
2,000 bbls, 1,000 October and 1,000 September.....9½c
100 bbls, S. O., 30 days.....9½c
2,000 bbls, August.....9½c
6,000 bbls, S. O., fin 60 days.....9½c
5,000 bbls, S. O., all year.....9½c
500 bbls, August.....9¾c
2,000 bbls, S. O., all year.....9¾c

Later in the day all year oil was offered at 9¾c. At the close the market found buyers at 9½c.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note; holders are asking prices that were not acceptable to buyers; the result was nothing of importance was done. The nominal rates were: August, 24½; September, 24½c; October, November and December, 24½@24¾c; all year, B. O., 25c. The market closed weak and bearish.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Closing on the 23d. Crude in bulk held steadily at 12¾@12¾c, but in less demand. Refined is improving. A considerable number of sales were made for export speculation; the inquiry was rather better, closing at 25@26c; sales 200 bbls standard white at 25¾c; 6,000 do at 26c; 2,500 do reported at 26¼c; 3,000 do late Saturday evening at 25¾@26c; September, at 26c; 2,000, October and November, 25½c; 5,000, November, 25½c. For miscellaneous deliveries prices are better but the demand is small; 3,500 bbls standard white sold, August, at 25@25¼c.

OIL CITY, August 23.—The market ½ nominal, quiet and firm at 23 3/4@23 35 on lower creek, and 23 60@23 65 at Oil City. A sale of sellers', 60 days, at $3 33, is reported on lower creek.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Market weak at 24c; standard white 24¼@25c; crude 11¼c.

TITUSVILLE, August 23.—Market quiet but firm; small transactions on upper creek at $3 65@3 70.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 23.—Market quiet but firm, with $2 75@2 80 offered at the wells.

FRANKLIN, August 23.—Market quiet and firm at $2 20@2 25.

TIDIOUTE, August 23.—Market firm and in good demand at $3 50.

STEAMBURG, August 23.—Market quiet; offers $3 65, asking $3 60@3 70.

ROUSEVILLE, August 23.—Market quiet but firm at $3 50@3 70.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, August 23.—$3 24@3 40 for creek; $3 60@3 75 at Oil City. Market quiet but firm.

TITUSVILLE, August 23.—Market very quiet, with not so firm a feeling; sellers at $3 15 but no generally bid. Sales on lower Arroxis, in small lots, reported at $3 10. Weather clear and pleasant.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Market quiet; August 24½c bid, 25c asked, September to December, 24½c; crude, 11½c.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Market strong; refined 26½c; crude 12½c.

TIDIOUTE, August 23.—Market active at $3 15, but not much oil to be had.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 6 P. M.—August, 24½c; September to December, 24@24½c; crude nominal at 11½c; market unsettled.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Trenton Oil Works	216	Penn Oil Works	96
Tack Bros	296	Penn-ola Oil Works	354
Waring & King	300	Waring & King	274
James Wilkins	300	Penn Oil Works	222
Tack Bros	315	E. L. Goodwin	222
Star Oil Works	302		
Total			2,758

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

J W Gillespie to Star Oil Works, 302 bbls crude oil; S S Barnes to Penn Oil Works, 296 bbls; P Hutchinson to Tarentum Oil Works, 226 do do; J W Gillespie to Cascade Oil Works, 72 do do; Tack Bros to Tack Bros, 256 do do; L W Young to Waring & King, 276 do do; S Goldtick to Waring & King, 240 do do; L W Young to Penn Oil Works, 226 do do; Hutchinson and S Oil Co to Jas Wilkins, 302 do do; J B Harmon to E L Goodwin, 222 do do; C & A V R R to Fisher Bros, 318 do do.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

McKeefry Bros, 476 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 298 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining Co, 136 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hilton, Marvin & Co, 156 bbls to Logan Bros, & Co, Philadelphia.

Mentzheimer, Kochler & Co, 500 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works, 389 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J M Reiter 301 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 146 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 105 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

McKeefry Bros, 53 bbls to Wm B. Philadelphia.

Total shipments in Refined for the day.....2,331 bbls.

No shipments west

Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Brooks, B & Co, 304 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil and Ref Co, 284 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 52 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....900 bbls.

Petroleum Charters.

The petroleum charters during the past three days include a British bark, 2,609 bbls, from Philadelphia to Cork, for orders, if discharging at Hamburg, 7s; a bark, 2,000 do, same voyage and rates; a Norwegian bark, 1,650 do, from Philadelphia to a Prussian port in the Baltic, 7s 6d; a British bark (now at Brunswick, Ga.), 1,500 do, from Philadelphia to Antwerp, 6s 6d; a bark, 2,000 do, from Philadelphia to Gibraltar for orders to port in the Mediterranean, 6s 6d, or if to the Adriatic, 7s 6d; a British bark, 2,200 do, from Philadelphia to Cork, for orders, if discharging at a port on the Continent, to proceed from Havre to Hamburg inclusive, 7s 6d, or if at a Baltic port, 8s 6d; a brig, 1,700 do, to Marseilles, 6s 6d.—*Philadelphia North American.*

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector.....Bolgner.....Geneva.
E. pearsett.....Larimer.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
W. F. Curtis.....Harlan.....Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Carmock.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Belle.....J. P. Smith.....Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Two feet five inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet five inches and falling steadily. Trade on the landing was dull. The "Trader" and the "Mollie Moore" will go sweet to-day.

We are indebted to our esteemed friend, Captain J. H. Dunlap, for St. Paul papers. Thanks.

Samuel Clark is the name selected for Capt. Wm. Clark's mammoth new tow boat being furnished at the landing.

The clerk of the Wheeling packet Trader is Mr. C. H. Bentel, a clever and gentlemanly officer. The Trader leaves this day.

Capt. N. J. Bigley's mammoth tow boat was launched at California on Saturday, and is expected to arrive at the landing this day.

The steamer Argosy, Captain Harlan, will enter New Pittsburgh and Wheeling trade on the opening of navigation in the fall.

STEPS are being taken by the harbor master at St. Louis to remove the wrecked hulls in the harbor as far down as the mouth.

In the boat race at Louisville Saturday evening Mulholland and Wolf beat Williams and Adams easily.

THE Keokuk Connell have granted the Keokuk and St. Paul R. R. Co. the privilege of laying a track along the levee, the Company having the city $200 per annum for the privilege.

CHEAP.—James G. Espey has purchased the 1,000 bushel coal barge of Gen. Keating, in shallow water, above the chute, for $500. He will not lose more than 1,000 bushels of it.

The fine little packet Trader, Captain Reno, has entered the Cincinnati and Louisville transport every Wednesday and Saturday. James Collins, Jr., is the Pittsburgh agent.

The new steamer Mollie Moore, Captain G. D. Moore, has deferred her departure until Wednesday, at which time she will take the departure for Cincinnati and Louisville. Shippers will bear this in mind.

CAPT. M. A. COX's new packet is progressing favorably at Calfe's mills. Parties who have seen her pronounce her one of the best adapted boats ever built. She is intended for the St. Louis and Arkansas river trade.

CAPT. STOCKDALE'S mammoth St. Louis and New Orleans packet will soon be ready for launching. The hull is being built by the Porters, at Shousetown, and will be one of the finest jobs built anywhere in the trade.

DURING the months of April, May, June and July 845 steamers and 568 barges arrived at St. Louis from up river points. The total amount of tonnage on which wharfage was collected during that time was 398,411 tons, yielding as revenue to the city $23,286 53.

THERE are five new boats being completed at the landing, four towboats and one freight boat. During the next three days there will arrive a good sized fleet from the various b at ports on the Monongahela and Ohio. Some of the yards have as many contracts as they want.

The *Gazette* of Saturday says: The hull of Capt. Jo. Reardman's new stern-wheel boat of two-thirds completed. She will be launched about the 15th of next month, and completed about November first. Captain Reardman is in the city.

Sunday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The Fearless arrived from Pittsburgh last night at 8:30 but the demand is light; choice brands held at $13. Buck & Bro. shipped 400 bbls to Maysville and Lexington Road, and Hall & Co. 200 bbls. Bacon firmer; sales of shoulders at 14½c held at 14½c; sides nearly held at 17½@17¾c; sugar cures are a shade easier; 200 bbls sugar cured shoulders at 15c. Lard firm and firm; Butter 2c higher; fresh roll 18@20c; choice 16@17c. Eggs firm and scarce at 16@17c and dull. Potatoes 24@25c for rebushels. Onions dull; mess pork $23, buyers; shoulders 14½ @15c; sides 17½@17¾c; sugar cured hams 18@20c; lard at 16½@17c. Cattle steady at 4@5½c for medium to choice. Hogs brisk at 8½@9c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—Flour dull and declined 25c; western superfine $4 75@5; extra $5 25@6; family $6@7 50. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c; sales 12,000 bushels. Corn nominally unchanged; sales 5,000 bushels. Oats dull and unchanged. Mess pork quiet at $30 50. Bacon dull; shoulders 15c; clear sides 17½c; clear rib sides 16½@15½c; hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 17½@17¾c. Whisky dull at 109@96c; supply fair.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Flour very dull; superfine $5 25@5 50; extra $5 75@6; spring wheat extra $6@6 25; Minnesota extra $6 25@6 50; family $6 50@7 50. Rye flour steady at $5 50@5 75. Corn meal dull at $3 75@3 80. Wheat dull; No 2 Chicago spring $1 30@1 31; No 1 do $1 32@1 33; No 2 Milwaukee $1 30@1 31; No 1 do $1 32@1 33; amber $1 35@1 36; No 2 red Western $1 30@1 31; No 1 do $1 32@1 33; white $1 35@1 36. Corn dull and lower; sales 5,000 bushels at 70@71c for yellow; 69@70c for mixed. Oats dull and lower; sales 5,000 bushels at 45@46c for Pennsylvania and Delaware; 43@44c for Western. Rye dull at 90@92c. Barley dull and lower; sales 2,000 bushels at 90@95c for Canada. Provisions quiet; mess pork $23 50@24. Bacon dull; shoulders 14½@15c; hams 19@20c; sides 16½@17c. Lard dull at 16½@16¾c. Whisky dull at 95@96c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cotton quiet; sales 715 bales at 19½c for middling gulf. Dull and heavy; sales of flour 19,041 bbls; flour rather more steady; sales 9,000 bbls at $5 60@5 70 for double extra Western; $5 65@5 80 for good to choice do; $5 75@6 for fancy do; $6 05@6 40 for extra; $ 90@7 40 for extra Ohio; $6 90@7 75 for common to fair extra round hoop Ohio; $7 80@8 50 for trade and family brands. Canada flour dull and heavy; sales 300 bbls at $6 10@6 50 for common to good extra. Rye flour dull and heavy at $5 30@5 60. Corn meal dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bbls at $3 80@3 90 for Jersey. Wheat declined 1c; sales 83,000 bushels; closing at the decline; sales 9,500 bush at $1 27@1 28 for No 2 spring; $1 30 for No 1 spring; $1 31@1 32 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 37 for No 1 do; $1 40@1 41 for No 2 red winter; $1 46 for amber winter; $1 48@1 49 for white Western; $1 50@1 52 for white Canada. Rye dull at $1 07@1 08. Barley dull and heavy; sales 2,000 bush at $1 10@1 15 for two-rowed State; $1 20@1 25 for four-rowed State; $1 30@1 35 for Canada. Corn opened firm and closed heavy; sales 53,000 bush at 66@67c for new mixed western; 82@83c for damaged; closing at 67c for new mixed western; 83c for damaged. Oats dull and heavy; sales 30,000 bush at 43@44c for Ohio; 44@45c for better and more active; sales 98,000 bush, a 50c for Western; 46@47c for State; 48@49c for white. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet and firm. Pork firm and quiet; sales 300 bbls at $23 50@24 for new mess, closing at $23 50 for new mess. Lard firm and quiet; sales 1,000 tierces at 16¾@16¾c for steam; 17@17¼c for kettle. Butter firm at 20@25c for Ohio; 25@30c for western. Cheese dull and heavy at 11@13½c.

Whisky dull and nominal at 95@96c for Western. Wheat firm and quiet; sales 5,000 bush at $1 37@1 38 for No 2 spring; $1 39@1 40 for No 1 spring; $1 40@1 41 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 45@1 46 for No 1 do; $1 48@1 49 for No 2 red winter; $1 50@1 51 for amber winter. Rye nominal at 90@92c. Oats firm and quiet; sales 5,000 bush at 48@49c for State; 50c for new mixed western. Pork dull for mess; $23 50@24 for new mess. Lard firm and quiet; steam 16¾@16¾c; kettle 17@17¼c. Whisky dull and nominal at 95@96c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Flour dull; family $6 00@6 25. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 13@1 15; demand light. Corn in good demand; sales of new at 60@62c new, sold to-day at 60c. Rye is scarce and firmer at 90c. Oats in fair demand; sales of new at 40@42c. Barley scarce and nominal. Pork dull at $23 50. Lard dull at 16½@16¾c. Bacon firmer; sales of shoulders at 14½c held at 14½c; sides nearly held at 17½@17¾c; but rates are a shade easier; 200 bbls sugar cured shoulders at 15c. Lard firm and firm; Butter 2c higher; fresh roll 18@20c; choice 16@17c. Eggs firm and scarce at 16@17c and dull. Potatoes 24@25c for rebushels. Onions dull; mess pork $23, buyers; shoulders 14½ @15c; sides 17½@17¾c; sugar cured hams 18@20c; lard at 16½@16¾c. Cattle steady at 4@5½c for medium to choice. Hogs brisk at 8½@9c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Flour inactive and weak; XXX and XXXX $4 50@5 50; family $6@6 50; XXX $5 50@6; XXXX $6@6 50. Wheat a trifle firmer. No 2 spring $1 31@1 32; No 3 do $1 25@1 26; No 2 red $1 37@1 38; choice $1 40@1 41; choice amber $1 45@1 46. Corn dull; choice mixed 70c; prime white 72c; choice 71@ 72c. Oats dull at 49@50c for prime to choice. Rye dull and firm at 90@92c. Barley dull and weak; choice 1 @1 10; fancy 1 15@1 20. Provisions quiet; mess pork $23; bacon, shoulders 14½ @15c; clear rib sides 17½@17¾c; clear sides 18@18½c. Lard dull at 16½@16¾c. Cattle steady at 4@5½c for medium to choice. Hogs brisk at 8½@9c.

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PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Flour very dull; superfine $5 25@5 50; extra $5 75@6; spring wheat extra $6@6 25; Minnesota extra $6 25@6 50; family $6 50@7 50. Rye flour steady at $5 50@5 75. Corn meal dull at $3 75@3 80. Wheat dull; No 2 Chicago spring $1 30@1 31; No 1 do $1 32@1 33; No 2 Milwaukee $1 30@1 31; No 1 do $1 32@1 33; amber $1 35@1 36; No 2 red Western $1 30@1 31; No 1 do $1 32@1 33; white $1 35@1 36. Corn dull and lower; sales 5,000 bushels at 70@71c for yellow; 69@70c for mixed. Oats dull and lower; sales 5,000 bushels at 45@46c for Pennsylvania and Delaware; 43@44c for Western. Rye dull at 90@92c. Barley dull and lower; sales 2,000 bushels at 90@95c for Canada. Provisions quiet; mess pork $23 50@24. Bacon dull; shoulders 14½@15c; hams 19@20c; sides 16½@17c. Lard dull at 16½@16¾c. Whisky dull at 95@96c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cotton quiet; sales 715 bales at 19½c for middling gulf. Dull and heavy; sales of flour 19,041 bbls; flour rather more steady; sales 9,000 bbls at $5 60@5 70 for double extra Western; $5 65@5 80 for good to choice do; $5 75@6 for fancy do; $6 05@6 40 for extra; $ 90@7 40 for extra Ohio; $6 90@7 75 for common to fair extra round hoop Ohio; $7 80@8 50 for trade and family brands. Canada flour dull and heavy; sales 300 bbls at $6 10@6 50 for common to good extra. Rye flour dull and heavy at $5 30@5 60. Corn meal dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bbls at $3 80@3 90 for Jersey. Wheat declined 1c; sales 83,000 bushels; closing at the decline; sales 9,500 bush at $1 27@1 28 for No 2 spring; $1 30 for No 1 spring; $1 31@1 32 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 37 for No 1 do; $1 40@1 41 for No 2 red winter; $1 46 for amber winter; $1 48@1 49 for white Western; $1 50@1 52 for white Canada. Rye dull at $1 07@1 08. Barley dull and heavy; sales 2,000 bush at $1 10@1 15 for two-rowed State; $1 20@1 25 for four-rowed State; $1 30@1 35 for Canada. Corn opened firm and closed heavy; sales 53,000 bush at 66@67c for new mixed western; 82@83c for damaged; closing at 67c for new mixed western; 83c for damaged. Oats dull and heavy; sales 30,000 bush at 43@44c for Ohio; 44@45c for better and more active; sales 98,000 bush, a 50c for Western; 46@47c for State; 48@49c for white. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet and firm. Pork firm and quiet; sales 300 bbls at $23 50@24 for new mess, closing at $23 50 for new mess. Lard firm and quiet; sales 1,000 tierces at 16¾@16¾c for steam; 17@17¼c for kettle. Butter firm at 20@25c for Ohio; 25@30c for western. Cheese dull and heavy at 11@13½c.

Whisky dull and nominal at 95@96c for Western. Wheat firm and quiet; sales 5,000 bush at $1 37@1 38 for No 2 spring; $1 39@1 40 for No 1 spring; $1 40@1 41 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 45@1 46 for No 1 do; $1 48@1 49 for No 2 red winter; $1 50@1 51 for amber winter. Rye nominal at 90@92c. Oats firm and quiet; sales 5,000 bush at 48@49c for State; 50c for new mixed western. Pork dull for mess; $23 50@24 for new mess. Lard firm and quiet; steam 16¾@16¾c; kettle 17@17¼c. Whisky dull and nominal at 95@96c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Flour dull; family $6 00@6 25. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 13@1 15; demand light. Corn in good demand; sales of new at 60@62c new, sold to-day at 60c. Rye is scarce and firmer at 90c. Oats in fair demand; sales of new at 40@42c. Barley scarce and nominal. P

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

They frequently take the matter into their own hands without resorting to an information to the government for the expulsion of a misgrant.

The staff of the army of the North German Confederation is formed of the elite of the corps of officers, and may safely be placed on any other general army staff in the world. The head and soul of it is the renowned veteran general, Baron von Moltke, whose eminent services during the campaign of 1866 are still too fresh in the memory of every one to need any special comment here.

At the commencement of this year the North German army had fifteen army corps physicians, two hundred and thirty regimental physicians, three hundred and fifty battalion physicians, and six hundred and ninety-one assistants. *The number has been constantly* augmented since the outbreak of hostilities.

When in the field, every army corps has twelve field hospitals, each for 200 sick and wounded. The volunteer hospital service, which has proved such a great blessing during the campaign of 1866, has also been largely organized, and a central bureau is established, where friends and relatives can obtain immediate information not only of the sick and wounded in the field hospitals, but *almost those removed from the field of battle or treatment in private domiciles.* All the arrangements may be said to be as far perfect as human ingenuity and Christian benevolence can make them.

What is to be the End of It?

[From the Herald of yesterday.]

It is pretty clear that before her another such unpalatable period as was the year 1815—another 1815, with the variations that the different spirit of the time and the different state of Europe must introduce. She has already come to count, not whether she can subdue her enemy, but whether she can resist him, and whether her very Capital can be saved from his grasp. To-day Marshal MacMahon is reported at Sedan, and the very name of this place, where Napoleon threw himself upon the communications of the allies, suggests a painful resemblance to those melancholy days when even the efforts of that great soldier were in vain. Our fate in war there is certainly no triumphant way for France. There is no glorious escape by victory. What escape is there? She must somehow make the best peace she can.

As to what is the best peace, there will be very different views, even in France—for the Imperialists, the Orleanists, and the Republicans, cannot be reconciled in a case in which one must have the preference to the exclusion of the others. It is certain that the Republic is not at hand, and this would be the same even if Louis Blanc did not magnanimously refuse to go to Paris, lest his appearance there should excite revolt against the constituted authority. Prussia will have no Republics within the sphere in which her Legislations are impotent. She could not be moved from this point if there were any decidence to move her, and we cannot suppose there are. Russia has no fondness for republics, neither has Austria nor Italy; and as for England, the only one she ever did sincerely love and admire, was the regretted Prince of this late United States." It was said some days since that England, in the event of negotiation, would favor yielding to France entire freedom of choice as to the form and the material of her government. If such were the case, does not the public find a friend even in the *French nation?* Suppose a *plebiscitum* were taken with the republic as one of the possible results, would a majority or a plurality of the French people choose it? Such a vote, decided yes or nay, would at least be very instructive, and would clear up those knotty points of French history whether or not the people are true to the name of the republic since 1798 have had a spontaneous impulse from the people, or better, as has been persistently declared by their opponents, that they were all manoeuvred in socialist factions by the intrigues of foreign enemies of good order.

It seems to be concluded at several points in Europe that whatever else may come out of this war, at least that Cesar is dead, with none so poor to do him reverence—that the Napoleonic empire is ended for-ver. It will be a strange exemplification of the way the world wags if, indeed, this King of Prussia, who is merely the military figurehead of his army, shall really stamp out what was founded by the greatest soldier Europe ever saw, and that, as thus between two warm and brain, the latter shall be nowhere. All our stories from Europe to this effect have come from sources in which we know that it was the interest to do it though; yet these men only say early what others must say a little later. Facts give the ultimate verdict by which the world must stand; and a vote of France to-day, for instance, if the last vote were an honest one, would not give the same decision. France wants a government that can avoid war or win when it comes. Failing the republic and the empire, an Orleans sovereign is the next best table. This will satisfy Prussia, Russia and England, and cannot dissatisfy Italy, or Austria. It will also meet the wishes of, perhaps, the strongest party in France, when strength is measured by any more rational way than that of the *plebiscitum.* It was the strongest point of the Bonapartes that they, in the history of France, were the only middle term between the impossible extremes of the demands and legitimists; but this is a circumstance that to-day falls more decidedly to the Orleans princes, who have assiduously courted the popular attention and good will, and have gained both.

There will doubtless be territorial changes. Prussia will claim to cut off from France as much as France would wish to cut off from Prussia if she had secured the Rhine frontier. Russia's protest is heard against this rule, and also the proposition of England, aimed to meet the views of both sides, to please Prussia by reducing France, and to please Russia by preventing the aggrandizement of Prussia. This proposition is for the construction of another Belgium—another State to figure on the upper Rhine as Belgium does on the lower Rhine. Alsace and Lorraine are to constitute this State. Thus is France's chalice commended to her own lips. She is to be made into the Confederation of the Rhine to be a barrier for France on the German side of the river, and now Germany will exact, perhaps, the material guarantee of a similar barrier on the French side of the river. With a peace involving this France cannot be content; but she must take it as a part of the woe that comes to the vanquished. Peace, however, that in wolves such heartburning is not so lasting as some others.

Review of the Situation.

From the World of Yesterday.]

Regarding the movements of either the French or German armies, nothing is known positively. The means of distributing information by means of the telegraph are nowadays so very complete, that any important movements accomplished or contemplated by the Generals commanding either of the two armies in the field may actually reach the opposite camps via Belgium, England, and even the United States more rapidly than in a direct way across the country in which the contest is waged, where the battles are being fought. For this reason the French as well as the German Government have, as much as possible, excluded all correspondents, reporters, and telegraphers from their camps, and it is based upon a vigorous censorship as regards information. In fact, we know nothing from the scene of action except what Napoleon, Bazaine, MacMahon, Froehn, or King William and Moltke will let us know, and we can therefore form just now scarcely more than guess at the state of affairs. Taking the latest news as a whole, it certainly conveys the impression that the French, in spite of Marshal Bazaine's heroic efforts to stop the German advance to Paris, have not been wholly successful, but only in a measure so, inasmuch as Bazaine has not yet won the battle, but has only succeeded in inflicting such terrible losses on the enemy that King William has been delayed for the present.

Nevertheless, Count Palikao announced yesterday in Paris that he had received from Bazaine, that the Marshal and his army are in excellent spirits, and that the battle on the 18th, at Bronville, had left them masters of all their positions. If we are to accept the truth of these statements, and there is really no reason for us to contradict them, we may infer from them that Bazaine is strong enough to hold the armies of Prince Frederick Charles before Metz while the Crown Prince advances to a junction with MacMahon and Canrobert. Where the Crown Princes is, now becomes the question of the greatest significance and importance. On this point we have as usual the most contradictory and fantastical reports upon which it is simply absurd to pretend to come to any conclusion at all. On the hypothesis that the Crown Prince is at least approaching the road to Paris, the question arises—Frederick Charles and the King, by the assistance of Bazaine being compelled to stay near Metz and accept another battle—is an army of two hundred thousand men, such as the Crown Prince is said to command, sufficient in itself to march upon Paris, a distance of about 150 miles, by siege to that large city successfully, and capture it, and all this, too, while the main army of the French, numbering not less than at least 200,000 men, is still in a strong position in the rear, although kept at bay by an equal army under King William? We answer emphatically, No; and that therefore we contemplate the for and against of such a move, the more unlikely it appears to be true.

A battle lost by King William would drive him back towards the frontier and the Rhine, from whence he came. Should the Crown Prince, bold and active as he has proved himself, would have, it seems to us, considerable difficulty in extricating himself from his far advanced position in an enemy's country. There is no doubt that no one is more fully alive than King William and the Crown Prince to the danger, imminent at any time from a successful attack by Marshal Bazaine, who has beyond a doubt chosen that very position for this very purpose; and that is the reason why he will hold out there to the very last, for France's safety depends upon it.

The German army there—a corps of reserve, numbering about 60,000 men—is not sufficient to lay siege to a strong fortress like that, and so they evidently confine themselves to cutting off supplies of provisions and water by turning the river lie off from its bed, and thus, if possible, lay dry the ditches of Strasburg, and to hold in check the garrison and prevent them from making sorties and foraging expeditions.

Its much, however, as Strasburg is a much coveted prize, crippling an important German city, after which the German heart has been aching for a long time. It is unquestionable that it will have a stand a siege in earnest as soon as the present critical moment near Metz has passed and the Germans shall have their hands no longer so full as at present. It is not surprising that, in view of the terrible and ruinous carnage, and the bitterness with which this war is being waged, offers of mediation should come from various sides. The Pope has already done so by virtue of his holy office. England has done so, too, but with characteristic selfishness will wait until she knows how and where to make the most by her services. And now it is proposed that the United States should act as the most acceptable, if not the only acceptable mediator between the two proud nations to whom her people are so nearly allied by ties of political friendship and commerce.

We do not think that any mediation would avail—not just now. The German and French national antipathy and dislike—even hatred—is too strong for that. It has survived a thousand years, and nothing will quiet it, unless one or the other of the two nations is made the harmless neighbor for a long time. The Germans are fighting for a strong and united nationality, the France for power and supreme control in Europe, and neither one of them will give up the long-cherished dream of their national life without being entirely beaten and pushed to the wall, and then only for a while, but not forever.

Modern Warfare.

[From the Sun of yesterday.]

While the war of the rebellion was going on in this country, European military critics, whose knowledge of fighting was wholly derived from experience with the old system of firearms, constantly exclaimed at the enormous loss of life which took place in our battles, and at the difficulty of bringing them speedily to a decisive conclusion. These features of our war were ignorantly attributed the one to our lack of generalship in some instances, and the other to a recklessness of life, while European generals regard as one of our national characteristics.

But now all the fighting which has already taken place between the French and Prussians has constantly exhibited the same characteristics as our battles. It reminds us of those seven days combat on the Virginia Peninsula, or of the battle of Gettysburg, and the battles of the Wilderness campaign. The carnage of Hagenau, Saarbruck, and Metz is appalling. Such loss of life, such great numbers of enormous wounds, such pertinacity in the contest, were never heard of before the war of the rebellion; but they are here to be repeated in every war fought with modern rifles and conical bullets. The employment of guns that load at the breech instead of those loading at the muzzle also contributes to heighten these general effects. The range and size of the weapon are equally deadly, while the firing is more rapid.

This kind of firearm has also rendered indispensible the use of field intrenchments. In our civil war the soldiers on both sides learned to erect these extemporaneous works with astonishing rapidity; two or three hours were sufficient to intrench an army, and to render it almost impossible to be overcome by any direct assault. Of this system, which is substantially of American origin, both parties in the present war take advantage, but as the French have, in most instances, acted on the defensive, they appear to have made a greater use of these intrenchments than the Prussians. The cost in killed and wounded of carrying such intrenchments, as we know by much experience, is something awful; *more Prussians lie in any case taken* a French position by direct attack; their sacrifices and their perseverance must have been equally astounding.

Another feature of modern warfare without precedent in the past is the vast number of men it brings into the field and manoeuvers around a single point. Napoleon the Great commanded mighty armies; but in none of his battles were such masses of troops ever engaged as the King of Prussia has had immediately under his orders around Metz. *These immense armies tend to render wars as short as they are terrible. No country can bear for any great length of time the expenses of supporting a million of men beyond its own borders;* and even if all Europe were to be involved in a general war, which now seems improbable, we should doubtless witness a degree of celerity in its decisive operations such as was never known in any of the great wars recorded in history.

Abdication or Dethronement.

The correspondence of the Berliner *Bund* newspaper states a meeting of the Deputies composing the party of the Right in the French Chambers held a caucus to determine the attitude which the party should assume, and the policy they should pursue in the present crisis through which the French empire is now passing. At the meeting M. Thiers presented a proposition offering as an alternative to the Emperor of abdication or dethronement. The *Bund* adds: The proposition of M. Thiers encountered no opposition whatever in the deputies present at the caucus, and it is understood that their silence signifies their acquiescence in, and support of, any measures which may arise in the Chambers in the event of a demand for the Emperor's relinquishment of the throne. The same journal also states that the Emperor was the object of the greatest discontent on the part of the troops stationed at Chalons Sur Marne. He was grossly insulted by the soldiers when the Garde Mobile, whose conduct was scandalous.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., August 23, 1870.

The Republican Convention for the Seventeenth Congressional District met here to-day with a full attendance of delegates. J. W. Underhill, of Stark, was made President, and J. J. Updegraff, of Jefferson, Secretary, and on motion of General J. W. Riely, Hon. J. A. Amber was renominated for Congress by acclamation.

Judge Ambler was called on for a speech, and responded in an appropriate manner. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the State platform, pledging renewed interest to Republican principles and approving the course of Judge Ambler. After the adjournment of the Congressional Convention, delegates from the Senatorial district met and nominated Jeffries, of Jefferson, and Mrs. M. E. Post, is a member of the Republican Committee.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mrs Pickett, an Irish woman residing in Columbia, O., died yesterday, from the effects of an injury received on Saturday night, in a row among some trade men of the Ohio & C. R. R. She approached the parties who were quarreling, supposing her brothers to be engaged in the fight, when one of them named Pat Carnes, taking her for an enemy, threw a knife, the handle striking the woman's breast in the bowels and resulting as above stated. Carnes is now in jail awaiting a preliminary hearing.

S. P. Bowles, a well known and highly respected cotton broker of Memphis, accidentally shot himself Monday evening, through the right temple, while playing with a pistol on his bed.

Ray & Etting's grain elevator, in Brooklyn, was burned Monday night. Loss $20,000.

A portion of A. C. Prout's planing mill, in Chicago, was burned Monday night. Loss $13,000.

Quite a serious riot between Norwegian and Irish railroad laborers occurred at Madison, Wis., on Monday. It was quieted by the Sheriff, with the assistance of a Catholic priest.

Henry Jones, of Fisherville, Kentucky, was killed by lightning on Saturday.

A mass meeting is to be held in Louisville, to consider the subject of introducing Chinese labor.

John R. Bentoy hung himself near Otsego, N. Y., Friday night.

The fires raging in the woods back of West Point have already consumed a large amount of standing timber, and are spreading nearly all the counties along the Hudson, and a pall of smoke covers the river, making navigation difficult.

The United States District Court at Raleigh, N. C., is still considering the case of Kirk for contempt. Judge Brooks discharged eighteen more prisoners on writs of habeas corpus. Kirk's soldiers were expelled from the Court by order of the Judge. Lieut. Col. Bergen is under arrest for not observing his bail.

Judge Lowell, of Boone county, Kentucky, was brought before United States Commissioner Hackbarth, at Covington, on Saturday, charged with refusing to allow negroes to vote at the recent election while acting as judge of election at Walton, Ky. He denies that he refused negro votes, but admits that one came to him asking whether he was entitled to vote. The Judge replied certainly he was under the laws of Kentucky; that he understood some law had been passed by Congress, and speaking of the legislation of the next session of the Kentucky Legislature would take action on it, but as the case then stood, no negro could legally vote under the laws of the State. He claims that the negro left without a vote, but merely asked concerning the right to do so.

They are getting up a game of base ball in Chicago between picked nines of the Boards of Aldermen, one nine of the Democrats and the other Republicans. Alderman Hahn, Democrat, challenges Alderman Woodward. Both are heavy weights. The challenge also includes three foot races, the first by "heavy weights," fifty yards; the second by "medium weights," seventy-five yards, and the third by "light weights," one hundred yards. Much sport is anticipated.

A young lady of Quincy, Illinois, highly esteemed, whose name is not given, has suddenly disappeared from the residence of her brother-in-law, Fred. Dilcher, with whom she was living, and it is feared has committed suicide. The day before she disappeared, she attempted suicide by jumping into the Mississippi, but she was rescued by a policemen. She insisted then that her friends had all deserted her, and had no further use for her.

Clara Carson, a girl of fourteen years of age, was brutally beaten by a negro, yesterday, about three miles from Evansville, Ind., and an attempt made to ravish her. She now lies in a very critical condition. A negro boy was arrested on suspicion.

Ten car loads of cattle were shipped East from Cheyenne, W. T., yesterday.

Secretary Seward was entertained by Brigham Young at Salt Lake City yesterday.

On Saturday evening as T. B. H. Stenhouse and lady, both recent apostates from the Mormon Church, were proceeding to their house in Salt Lake City, they were assaulted by four masked men, who perpetrated a most disgusting outrage upon them. This is the second affair of the kind within a week upon apostate Mormons.

About three hundred negroes broke open the jail at Louisville, Jefferson county, Georgia, Sunday, and released the prisoners. The Sheriff sent for troops, when the latter reached the scene yesterday. Some of the leaders have been arrested. The rioters threaten to burn Louisville and take vengence on the whites, but the prompt action of the citizens prevented further trouble. The difficulty is said to have originated in the arrest and imprisonment of a negro for shooting a mule.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1870.

MOTLEY HOMEWARD BOUND.

Minister Motley, it is supposed, sailed on last Saturday from Liverpool in the Scotia.

P. B. SWEENY ARRIVED.

Peter B. Sweeny returned in the Scotia.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

President Grant has gone to Newport. He returns to Long Branch on Monday, via West Point.

DIED.

James B. Taylor, a prominent politician, died last evening.

THE NEW CROP OF RICE.

The first of the new crop of Carolina rice was received here to-day, the earliest arrival on record by nearly three weeks. The season in most sections is very favorable.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamer City of Limerick, from Liverpool, has arrived.

CUBA.

Capture and Execution of Insurgent Generals—One Hundred and Forty Insurgents Killed.

HAVANA, August 23.—The *Gazette* to-day contains official intelligence of the capture and execution of Generals Pedro Figardi, Rodorigo Tomaya, Francisco Perotta, Angel Figurda, and Colonel Fernandez, and the killing of one hundred and forty insurgents. The operations of Spanish troops continue.

Fire at New Middletown, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

ENON VALLEY, PA., August 23, 1870.

A fire broke out in New Middletown, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, which destroyed three buildings. The fire originated in Hahn's oil mill and machine shop, and next caught Brungard & Bros.'s dry goods store and warehouse. Hahn's loss is estimated at between $6,000 and $7,000; no insurance. Brungard & Bro. succeeded in saving a portion of their goods, but it is thought their loss will amount to about $4,500; insurance not known. The cause of the fire is not known.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Revolutionary Outbreak in Spain to be Repressed—The Strike of the Iron Operatives in Fifeshire, Scotland, a Failure—Verdict Against the Lairds—A School Teacher at Bath, England, Murders His Two Daughters and then Poisons Himself—Late South American News—Promulgation of the Doctrine of Infallibility Forbidden in Bavaria, &c., &c.

Measures to Repress Revolutionary Outbreaks.

MADRID, August 23.—The Government has taken measures to repress instantly any revolutionary outbreak.

The Cortes.

An extraordinary meeting of the Cortes is not expected at present.

The Strike of the Iron Operatives.

LONDON, August 23.—The strike among the iron operatives in Fifeshire, Scotland, is a failure, owing to a fatal defection among the men.

Verdict Against the Lairds.

The *Bund* adds: The proposition of M. Thiers encountered no opposition whatever in the deputies present at the caucus, and it is understood that their silence signifies their acquiescence in, and support of, any measures which may arise in the Chambers in the event of a demand for the Emperor's relinquishment of the throne. The same journal also states that the Emperor was the object of the greatest discontent on the part of the troops stationed at Chalons Sur Marne. He was grossly insulted by the soldiers when the Garde Mobile, whose conduct was scandalous.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Model School Desk—H. S. Davis & Co.
Order of Court—Joseph Brown.
Boarding—158 Second avenue.
The Vienna Noiseless S. C. McCandless.
Residence for Sale—No. 5 third street.
Salesman Wanted—T. S. G.
Cream Ale—Peter Dumals & Co.
Wire Fencing Machines—116 Market street.
School and College Text Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
City Bonds For Sale—Maxwell Deposit Savings Bank.
Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Tutorship Wanted—Tutor.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Refinery for sale—J. C. Buffum.
Masonic Hall—Perry Lodge's Hibernicon.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Dry-salted Shop for Sale—J. M. Kennedy.
Matches—Thompson & Co.
Rat and Mouse Traps—Thompson & Co.
New Goods—Morgan sters & Co.
Boiling and Stamping for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Springs—Morris & Rutan.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Pure Whisky—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Patent Swing Crib—Lemon & Weise.

OHIO NEWS.

Josiah Markley, of Leipsig, Putnam county, Ohio, challenges any man in the United States to wrestle with him on the 20th of September next for any amount from $5 to $500.

Nicholas Warren, a young man named Schofield started a saloon in Warren. Recently he received a note warning him to desist from the business, to which he paid no attention. Soon after, his saloon was entered at night and the contents of all the barrels containing liquor spilled on the floor. A number of Good Templars were arrested for the offense, but on examination were discharged.

The Perrysburg *Journal* tells of a matrimonial sensation which recently occurred in that place. A widow, who it is alleged has a husband living in Pickaway, and from whom she has no divorce, was introduced to a man on Saturday last, a young blacksmith, and on Monday, and on Tuesday they went to Michigan and were married. On Thursday morning he went home drunk, and on Thursday morning it was kicked out of the house by the bridegroom, who had no further use for pitchers. She is only fifteen years of age.

The girl, Catharine Hummel, on trial in Reading last week, on the charge of killing an infant child of which Lady Augustus Boyd-Berks county by cutting its throat with a butcher knife, was acquitted on Saturday on the ground of insanity. The verdict was rendered based on the testimony in regard to the girl's physical condition since the birth of the child, and that she was afflicted with the neuro-convulsive form of epilepsy. The prisoner was remanded.

Before his departure for the seat of war to take his position as surgeon in the Prussian army, Dr. J. M. Hoffman presented to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Cincinnati his valuable library and autouatical and surgical instruments, with the intention of the most approved surgical instruments.

On Thursday evening Mr. Wm. F. Keepers was drowned in the Schuylkill, near the falls while experimenting with a fishing net which he has recently invention. He had kept the matter a secret for some time, and on the night in question he proposed to his wife that she go out alone, and while manipulating the tackle he fell into the river with the result stated. He was in his twenty-fifth year.

Indictments for the following crimes are pending in the Dauphin county court: Rape, highway robbery, burglary, larceny, perjury, conspiracy, false pretenses, bigamy, adultery, lewdy house, fraudulent removal of goods, colluding to fraudulently entering goods, establishing games of chances, hazard, &c., common gambling, disturbing religious worship, cruelty to domestic animals, selling liquor on Sunday, selling liquor to minors, selling liquor without license, assault with intent to kill, mob and affray, nuisance, libel, fornication and bastardy, unlawful peddling.

The conferees of the Twentieth Congressional District, in session at Woodsboro, Frederick county, had taken 240 ballots with no result up to adjournment, Saturday evening, at which time the conferees agreed on a recent excursion of Southern Railway officials over the Pennsylvania road, to be held early at present, spending a short time with some friends. We hope his visit may be a pleasant one.

PITTSBURGH TURNBEZIRK.

The Biennial Festival to be Held at Cleveland.

The Turners of the Pittsburgh District, comprising the Societies of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham, Johnstown, Wheeling, Akron, Detroit, Lawrenceville and Cleveland, have again selected Cleveland as the place to hold their biennial festival. Sept. 4th and Cleveland Turnverein, entrusted with the arrangements for the occasion, have selected the 28th, 29th and 30th of August for the festival. The guests will arrive on the nine o'clock P. M. train at the depot, from whence they will be escorted by a torch-light procession to the headquarters, Turners' Hall, on Ohio street.

On Sunday, the guests will be taken on an excursion on Lake Erie. In the evening a grand concert and gymnastic exhibition will be given by the Turners of the District at the Central Rink. The proceeds of this will go to the funds for the wounded in the war with France.

Monday will be the gala day. A grand procession of the different singing societies, lodges and Turners will form on Superior street at nine o'clock, and march to Hatsforth's Garden, where the gymnastic exercises for prizes will commence. In the afternoon the Presidents of the Societies will welcome the guests, and Dr. J. Mayer will deliver an address. Dancing, running and leaping, and other popular games and dancing will be the order of the day.

On Tuesday evening there will be a grand ball at Central Rink, with the distribution of prizes to the victors.

THE DEATH OF JOHN EARLY.

More Testimony, but Very Little Light Thrown on the Case.

Yesterday morning the Coroner's jury empannelled in the case of John Early, whose mysterious death at Elrod station, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, we have already published, met at the office of that official and heard the following evidence:

Abner Dowland, sworn—Resides in Versailles township, Allegheny county, and knew Mr. Early; heard of his death; Mr. Byerly said an injured man by the name of Early, now why.

Neil Early sworn—Don't know anything about the cause of his brother's death.

James Hackett, sworn—Live in Versailles township; do not know what train Mr. Early was on; saw Mr. Early in Pittsburgh during the forenoon; asked him if a train hit him; he said, "No, no."

W. Pratt, sworn—Am conductor of the freight train; arrived at McKeesport about 10:30; found the body of John Earley on the return trip, between two and three o'clock in the morning; he was lying on the east side of the track; did not articulate anything intelligently; know nothing of how the accident occurred; knew nothing of the regular habits of deceased; when I saw him, he had two cuts in his head; sent two men home with him.

Frederick Carothers, sworn—Am in the employ of the P. and C. R. R. Company; I was crossing over the switch on the sliding, and the brakeman said we had hit Jack (Mr. Early); got down and went to the switch; he was sitting there; the brakeman went home with him; did not hear him speak.

One or two other witnesses were examined, but no facts were elicited. The inquest was adjourned to be resumed at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Denseith, jeweler, No. 96 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Tuesday, August 23d:

	Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	70°	7 A. M.	29.16
12 M.	87°	12 M.	29.5 10
6 P. M.	81°	6 P. M.	29.16 10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Clear; N. W.; ther. 70.
Philadelphia—Hazy; N.; ther. 72.
Baltimore—Clear; N. E.; ther. 74.
Cincinnati—Clear; S. E.; ther. 78.
Indianapolis—Clear; S.; ther. 76.
Louisville—Cloudy; S. E.; ther. 78.
Chicago—Cloudy; S.; ther. 70.
St. Louis—Clear; S.; ther. 85.
Cleveland—Cloudy; S.; ther. 70.
Detroit—Cloudy; S.; ther. 71.
Cheyenne—Clear; S.; ther. 75.
Little Rock—Clear; S. E.; ther. 84.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Hourley, Mrs., Hartford, Ky.	3
Howe, Mrs. Frank, Chicago, Ill.	3
McGee, ——, Lagrange, Ohio	3

August 23.

HEARING TO-DAY.—Joseph Zimmerman, charged with selling cigars on Sunday will have a hearing before the Mayor to-day.

SENT TO THE REFUGE.—Timothy Riley, aged thirteen, was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday for incorrigibility.

ANOTHER GAME.—The Compositors of the *Chronicle* are arranging for another game of base ball with those of the *Dispatch*, whom they defeated on Saturday last.

OSCEOLA AND HOPE.—The Hope Club of Birmingham are anxious to have another tilt with the Osceola nine of this city. Their hopes will doubtless be realized.

PAINFULLY INJURED.—A young man named Patterson, residing in Allegheny, had his back severely injured in Howell's plow factory on Monday.

CHURCH OPENING.—On the first Sunday in September, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, which has been closed since the first of August, will be reopened.

COSTLY AMUSEMENT.—John Melville was fined ten dollars and costs by Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon for slapping the faces of a couple of festive females on Wood street.

FINED.—Peter Andrews, colored, arrested for "fighting" a dog fight on Monday night paid a ten dollar fine to-day at the Mayor's office and was discharged.

DISCHARGED.—Thomas Jones, arrested Monday night for disorderly conduct, and on whose person two different pocket books were found, proved that he owned the same, and on paying a fine was discharged.

A GOOD ATTENDANCE.—Yesterday morning thirty-one common cases were before Mayor Brush for adjudication. Nineteen paid the fines imposed, and the others went to the House for twenty days, and the remainder to jail, for various periods.

PLEASANT VALLEY PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The work of laying the track of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, from Craft avenue to Negley avenue, will be commenced, a portion of the material having been placed on the street.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Wm. H. Story, one of the best and most popular conductors on the Pan Handle road, was yesterday appointed promoted to the position of ticket agent at the Union Depot, vice Mr. Wm. H. Beckwith resigned. No better selection could have been made.

CHANGED HIS MIND.—Pat Gaven yesterday made information at the Mayor's office charging Celia Webster with assault and battery, alleging that on Sunday morning last, at "Tin Pot alley," the accused struck deponent on the head with a bottle, cutting and bruising him. Celia was arrested, but when brought to the office by the officer, changed his mind, refused just then, refused to prosecute and withdrew the information, so that Celia was discharged.

PARDONED.—Yesterday Marshal Murdoch received from Washington the pardon of John A. Critchfield, convicted in the United States Court in this city, of passing counterfeit money. Crittendon was sentenced by Judge Grier to two years imprisonment, but owing to his good conduct his term had been reduced two months, and he would have expired in October next. The pardon granted by the President was presented yesterday and Crittendon was released.

WE would call the attention of our readers to "a Modern Built Residence" for sale, situated on Cliff street, in the near vicinity of the High School building now in course of erection. This property is in a very desirable part of the locality, and when the Inclined Plane is finished will be very desirable. The building will be greatly enhanced in value. The dwelling is nearly complete, well built and in perfect order—every convenience and modern improvement that anyone can demand or invention supply. Those looking for such property will find this worth their while to examine this property without delay. It is offered at a bargain.

Additional Census Returns.

The census returns for the following additional townships have been received by Marshal Murdock since our last report:

Sharpsburg borough	2,128
Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh	6,000
Marshall township	765
Franklin	1,000
Fawn	681

In 1860 Sharpsburg had a population of 1,436, and in 1870 an increase of 692. The Twenty-first ward was formed out of a part of Collins township. Marshall has been cut off from Ross, thus (1870) 765. The increase is 30 in both districts. Fawn in 1860 had a population of 1,051, but Harrison township was taken from Fawn, and now shows a population of 1870—the increase in both districts being 681.

The returns come in very slowly, but it is estimated that the aggregate population of the county will be increased by not less than sixty and two hundred and seventy thousand.

The Oakland Railway Accident.

We stated yesterday that one of the jurors on the inquest on Thomas McClelland—killed by being run over by a car on the Oakland passenger railway, had refused to sign the verdict reported yesterday. But we have since been informed that he refused to sign the papers, although when he did so, as he avers, the verdict had not yet been written out, and he had left the room. Judge Boyd, of Berks county by cutting its throat with a butcher knife, was acquitted on Saturday on the ground of insanity. The verdict was rendered based on the testimony in regard to the girl's physical condition since the birth of the child, and that she was afflicted with the neuro-convulsive form of epilepsy. The prisoner was remanded.

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UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Important Equity Proceedings Against the West Branch Boom Company, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company—Heavy Piscivarious Case.

In the Circuit Court of the United States yesterday, James O. Parker, Esq., of Williamsport, on behalf of Augustus J. Richey, a citizen of the State of New Jersey, filed a bill in equity against the West Branch Boom Company. The plaintiff sets forth that he is the owner of valuable timber lands in Clearfield county, on the headwaters of the West Branch of the Susquehanna river; that he is engaged in the manufacture of lumber, at Williamsport; that the only way of getting his timber to the mills, is by floating the logs down the West branch, and lodging and securing them in the Susquehanna boom, situated near Williamsport; that in the winter of 1869-70 he caused logs to be cut and put into the headwaters of the West branch, amounting to several millions of feet, for the purpose of having them floated into the Susquehanna boom; that a portion of the logs so placed were floated, during the spring freshets, into the said Susquehanna boom, while many thousand feet of the logs taken on the same freshet were caught by the West branch boom, near the town of Lock Haven, some thirty miles above Williamsport; that there is no other way of stocking the boom with logs; that said boom was constructed a few years ago, and is now the only means of getting the logs to the mills at Williamsport; that the logs from his lands except by floating them down the West Branch during the early spring freshets, is impossible; that the said boom company was incorporated in 1846, and has been continued ever since; that the West Branch Boom Company, by an act of Assembly of 1849, with a provision that the booms should not exceed more than half the width of the river, and should not impede the navigation for lumber rafts, logs, etc. that persons wishing to run lumber below said booms, should give notice to the company, before the first of March next, of their intention of running the same, &c.; whereupon the company was required to make up and turn all such lumber through their booms, "as fast as the owners may desire, and no faster," with the additional proviso that no lumber shall be received except upon the written request of the owner, and no toll or expense shall accrue to any lumber designed for points below Lock Haven; that the defendant did extend their booms across the river and did obstruct the navigation of the same; that plaintiff gave the notice before the first of March, 1870, that his logs were intended to be run below Lock Haven, and that they should be run through the defendant's booms, as aforesaid, and notwithstanding this notice, defendants did refuse and retain large quantities of pine and hemlock logs in the most damage of the complainant; that the present number of logs on the river and difficulty of getting the same speedily obtains is the logs so detained, he will